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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM TITO, CEAUSESCU

Tito Message

AU101130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of telegram by Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on the latter's birthday]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of the SFRY.

The telegram states as follows:

On the occasion of your birthday, I convey to you sincere greetings and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and further successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At the same time I express confidence that cooperation between our two neighboring countries, as well as between the LCY and the BCP will develop in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of peace and international understanding.

Ceausescu Message

AU072117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia (AGERPRES) 7/9/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu sent a message of friendship to Todor Zhivkov on the latter's birthday.

The message was handed over on September 7 to Todor Zhivkov by Romania's ambassador in Sofia.

Heartily thanking for the message, Todor Zhivkov sent to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a cordial salute.

The conviction was expressed that the relations of close friendship and collaboration on multiple planes existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria, will continuously develop in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

GDR'S SCHUERER HAS TALKS IN SOFIA ON COOPERATION

LD310300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--(ADN correspondent)--Candidate member of the SED Politburo and Chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer had talks in Sofia yesterday and today with Chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Commission Kiril Sarev on further deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

They dealt mainly with questions of the coordination of the economic plans for the 1981-1985 period, the main direction of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the continued development of socialist economic integration between the GDR and Bulgaria during the post-1980 period.

Both sides drew up proposals and orientations for scientific-technical cooperation, for deepening the specialization and coordination of production, and for mutual trade.

During his stay Schuerer was received by Premier Stanko Todorov. Their cordial talk dealt with important projects of further cooperation.

FATHERLAND FRONT GREETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311427 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text of cable sent by the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front to the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front on Romania's liberation day]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, please accept our most cordial greetings and wishes on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist domination.

In the years of people's power, the fraternal Romanian people, under RCP leadership and united within the Socialist Unity Front, have turned their fatherland into a country with a forcefully developed industry, a modern agriculture and a socialist culture.

In the spirit of the solid friendship and cooperation with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries, today the working people in neighboring Romania are enthusiastically implementing the documents of the 11th RCP Congress and the party national conference.

The members of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front are following with sincere happiness, dear friends, your successes and note with satisfaction the upward development of relations between our two peoples and countries, relations which are continuously deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism to the benefit of peace and understanding in the Balkans and in Europe.

On your jubilee day, we wish you and the fraternal Romanian people new and increasingly greater successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF MACEDONIAN LEADER

AU092018 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 9((BTA)--The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has sent a telegram to the Presidency of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia on the untimely death of Mr Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, in which profound condolences are expressed.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED BY MILITARY OFFICIALS

AU101132 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[NARODNA ARMIYA's own report: "The People of Afghanistan Have True Friends" on the visit of the Afghanistan People's Youth Organization delegation to the Bulgarian People's Army Main Administration headquarters in Sofia on 6 September 1979]

[Text] The delegation of the Afghan People's Youth Organization headed by Babrak Shinwari, general secretary of the Organization's Central Committee, had a meeting at the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Maj Gen Konstantin Manolov, deputy head of the administration, most sincerely greeted the guests, after which they were briefed on the tasks accomplished by the army youths in implementing Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee on improving the ideological-political and international education of the soldiers, and on increasing their contribution to the struggle for the enhancement of the army's combat-readiness.

Babrak Shinwari, leader of the delegation, told about the victorious progress of the April revolution and described the will and resolve of the people and youths in Afghanistan to build a new society and to defend their motherland against the intrigues and provocations of imperialism. He spoke about the invaluable moral support of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the international workers and communist movement.

After this, the delegation was received by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the People's Army's Main Political Administration. He assured the guests that the Bulgarian people and soldiers follow with particular interest and attention the bold changes which are now being carried out in Afghanistan, as well as the firm resistance of that country against the reaction within the country and the attempts of imperialism to stop the victorious advance of the April revolution. He assured them that the thoughts and feelings of the Bulgarian people and soldiers are with the people of Afghanistan in their difficult and courageous struggle.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and relaxed atmosphere.

DZHUROV-LED PARTY-STATE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

AU052012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, returned from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation took part in the celebrations of the anniversary of the 1 September 1969 revolution.

BONEV RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DELEGATION

AU110925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 11 September Vladimir Bonev, National Assembly chairman, received the delegation of the Algerian National People's Assembly led by [name indistinct], chairman of the Assembly. The meeting was attended by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and commission heads, as well as by Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

Takov Reception

AU052005 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA)--Mr Peko Takov, vice-president of the State Council and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received here today the visiting here delegation of the Ministry of Construction and Housing of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Minister Horacio Braz da Silva.

They discussed the possibilities for development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola in designing, construction and building material industry.

6 September Departure

AU060926 Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 6 (BTA)--Talks were held here between a delegation of the Ministry of Construction and Housing of the People's Republic of Angola led by Minister Horacio Braz da Silva and a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials.

During their stay in Bulgaria the Angolan specialists got acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in construction, architecture, town-planning and development. They established contacts with a number of Bulgarian enterprises, research institutes, foreign trade organizations, plants and housing combines.

The favourable results of the talks held here found expression in the Bulgaro-Angolan scientific-technological and economic cooperation protocol signed last night here and in the cooperation to be established in construction and other spheres of the national economy.

The protocol lays down the Bulgarian capacity of rendering assistance to the people of Angola in various spheres of the economy, such as transport, the water economy and forestry, mechanical engineering and most of all in construction, architecture, town-planning and development.

Bulgaria is ready to offer lecturers and specialists for the training of cadres and to accept Angolan students in Bulgarian educational establishments.

The protocol was signed by Mr Ivan Samarev and Mr Horocio Braz da Silva.

Last night the delegation left Bulgaria.

TODOROV RECEIVES INDIAN PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL

AU052000 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA)--Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received Minister Prof Dr Dhansuknlal Lakdavala, [name as received] deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of India. Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, too was present at the meeting. The further expansion of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation ties between Bulgaria and India was the main subject discussed.

DELEGATION LED BY PEKO TAKOV DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA

AU101916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 10 September a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for socialist Ethiopia. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the revolution's victory in Ethiopia.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LUKANOV MEETS BENIN TRADE AND TOURISM MINISTER

AU071935 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the minister of trade and tourism of the Republic of Benin, Mr Andre Atchade.

Satisfaction was expressed with Benin's first ever participation in the international Plovdiv fair, as well as with the results achieved during the negotiations with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Views were exchanged on questions concerning the further expansion of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Benin.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA

AU052013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Simeon Simeonov Dimitrov as Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA LEAVES 6 SEPTEMBER

AU061052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC, left our country this morning. He had visited our country at the invitation of the National Committee for Defense of Peace.

At Sofia airport Romesh Chandra was seen off by Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for Defense of Peace.

BNAU LEADER TANCHEV MEETS ITALIAN UNION LEADER

AU092015 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, received here Mr Giuseppe Avolio, chairman of the Italian Confederation of Agricultural Workers, visiting the country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The two parties' mutual wish for further promotion of relations between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Italian Confederation of Agricultural Workers, was expressed at the talks.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Italian confederation expressed their willingness to keep on working actively together for the rallying of peasant and affiliated parties and organizations in the efforts to further the goals of detente, disarmament, peace and cooperation between nations.

The Italian guest praised the peaceful foreign policy consistently pursued by Bulgaria and Bulgaria's striving to make the Balkan Peninsula an area of lasting peace.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AFGHAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS

AU051900 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Mir Ahmad Gurbuz, the newly appointed ambassador of Afghanistan.

In his speech of greetings Mr Mir Ahmad Gurbuz said that Afghanistan was one of the founding members of the non-aligned movement and had always sought to conduct peaceful and friendly policy of non-interference in internal affairs, a policy of mutual respect and mutual trust through which to strengthen the positions of peace in the earth. He said that the relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan had always been good and fruitful being based on friendship and mutual assistance.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that since the victorious April revolution the relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan have been following a dynamic and fertile trend of development. He expressed the Bulgarian solidarity with the struggle of Afghan workers fighting against the enroachments of international imperialism, of internal and external reactionary forces.

Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received here Mr Jose Vicente Cruz, the new ambassador of the Philippines.

Upon presenting his credentials the newly-appointed ambassador said the relations between the two countries developed in a most satisfactory manner.

In his reply Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed confidence that the consolidation and promotion of relations between Bulgaria and the Philippines would be to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interests of peace in the world and international cooperation.

DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Zhivkov Reception

AU051910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 5 September Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Todorov Reception

AU061956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 6 September Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs attended the meeting.

IRANIAN, COLOMBIAN, ARGENTINIAN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

AU041458 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 4 (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Dr Khosrow Qara'i the newly appointed ambassador of Iran who presented him his credentials.

In his speech of greetings Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria would continue to promote her relations with Iran adhering to the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems, adhering to the principles of equality, mutually advantageous cooperation and non-interference in home affairs.

Dr Khosrow Qara'i said that Iran was champion of peace and of the principles of territorail integrity and national sovereignty for all countries and an advocate of the peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Maria Carmenza Arenas, the newly-appointed ambassador of Colombia who presented him his credentials.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Colombian ambassador delivered speeches of greetings.

Stressing Bulgaria's active and unswerving policy based on mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries, and on the principles of peaceful co-existence and pursuing peace, unity and social progress, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the relations between the two countries would keep on developing briskly.

The Colombian ambassador expressed confidence that the relations between the two countries in the sphere of trade would become more fertile and also in the sphere of technological, cultural and educational cooperation.

Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received the newly-appointed ambassador of Argentina, Mr Miguel Angel Espeche Gil who presented him his credentials.

"Argentina is a country which guards her sovereignty and stands for the establishment and maintenance of friendly ties with all states, regardless of the differences of their social systems, ties based on mutual respect and common actions for making international life steadier and for a progressive development of cooperation between states. My government attaches immense importance to the promotion of our relations with Bulgaria, said the ambassador of Argentina in his speech of greetings.

In his turn Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria was consistently conducting a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, a policy of all-round development of friendly ties with all states. He expressed conviction that the deepening of bilateral economic relations was in keeping with the interests of the Bulgarian and Argentine people.

BCP POLITBURO MEETS REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS, ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

AU042100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 4 September at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall a meeting of BCP Central Committee Politburo members and veterans of Bulgaria's revolutionary struggles took place. Organized on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory of Bulgaria's socialist revolution, this meeting was a new expression of the confidence and cohesion around the BCP April line.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with exceptional cordiality, spoke at the meeting. He stressed the great significance of the contribution of the revolutionary cadres who carried on the struggle against capitalism and fascism, led the construction of the people's government, and gave their valuable contribution to the construction of Socialist Bulgaria. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The first party and state leader also dwelled on some topical issues of international life.

Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Organization of Fighters Against Capitalism and Fascism, thanked Comrade Zhivkov on behalf of all the participants for his warm greetings. Dimo Dichev assured Comrade Zhivkov and the BCP Central Committee that the active fighters against fascism and capitalism firmly and steadily support the BCP April line, and he expressed their readiness to contribute to implementing in the great BCP program.

Tonight at the Boyana Residence, the BCP Central Committee Politburo will give a reception in honor of the revolutionary cadres.

ZHIVKOV GREETS JOURNALISTS ON 8 SEPTEMBER JOURNALISTS DAY

AU081837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 8 September, the Day of International Journalists' Solidarity and the 20th anniversary of the Varna International Journalists Club were celebrated in Varna. A greeting letter by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the leadership of the Bulgarian Journalists Union was read at the celebration. The letter reads:

"Dear comrades, I cordially greet the 20th anniversary of the Varna International Journalists Club, which has turned into a unique meeting place of mass media figures from the entire world. Now more than ever the mass media workers are called upon to serve the cause of peace and understanding among nations, to oppose disinformation, falsehood and slander, to consolidate the irrevocable human rights, and to fight against racism, apartheid and incitement of war.

"Bulgaria's party and state leadership highly values the fact that for already 20 years the Bulgarian journalists, through Varna's International Journalists' Club, have actively participated in the International Journalists Organization, the most prominent and major journalistic organization in the world. The Bulgarian journalists' contribution evokes a well-deserved international recognition, because Bulgaria's journalists steadily follow and propagate socialist Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy."

"I take this opportunity to greet the Bulgarian journalists and their colleagues and guests from other countries, on 8 September--the day of the international journalists' solidarity. This holiday of yours almost coincides with 9 September--our greatest holiday, which for 35 years has inspired the Bulgarian journalists, I have no doubt that all honest journalists in the world will ever more convincingly and responsibly serve the cause of peace and progress, truth and humanism." "I wish the devoted and coherent unit of Bulgarian journalists new creative-professional achievements and new successes in international activity."

Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union, spoke at the celebration. Greetings were read on behalf of the International Journalists Organization, the Union of USSR Journalists, and the journalists' unions of the other socialist countries.

RUDE PRAVO: HAVANA SETTLEMENT OF KAMPUCHEA ISSUE A 'SUCCESS'

AU102132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Milan Madr and CTK report: "In the Spirit of Faithfulness to the Struggle for Freedom and Independence; the Nonalined Conference in Havana Before Conclusion"]

[Excerpt] About the So-Called Kampuchean Question

The main point of discussion of the nonalined countries' ministers of foreign affairs, which continued in parallel with the conference, was the representation of Kampuchea in the nonalined movement and the composition of its Coordination Bureau.

The discussion about the so-called Kampuchean question has not shown an identity of views on the representation of Kampuchea, whether it should be represented in the movement and thus at the Havana conference by the representatives of the overthrown regime of Pol Pot, as China and the United States would have it, or by the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. That is why the ministers of foreign affairs decided that the Kampuchean seat will remain unoccupied for the time being. That is a success of the progressive forces in the movement because in June--at the consultation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries in Colombo--the Kampuchean seat was still occupied by Pol Pot's advocates.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS YUGOSLAV PRESS ON NONALINED SUMMIT

AU102122 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 and 7 September 1979 carried, in both issues on page 7, two "ZR"-signed 600-word reviews of world press reaction to the nonalined conference in Havana. Both contain critical remarks concerning the Yugoslav media's coverage of the event. The 6 September RUDE PRAVO notes: "The Yugoslav paper BORBA criticizes Egypt for choosing a bad strategy in Havana regarding the Middle East crisis. The discussion evoked by the Egyptian minister has not been a contribution. The paper stresses that the main reason for the crisis is the prolonged Israeli aggression and occupation of the territory of Arab countries. It is a maneuver, calculated to thwart the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, BORBA writes.

"Another Yugoslav paper, POLITIKA, notes in a commentary that in Havana there have appeared attempts of individual, although--as it writes--'none-too numerous, participants of the movement maintaining close relations with the individual bloc centers, to make the nonalined movement a "natural ally" of one bloc.' The Yugoslav paper also takes exception to the fact that--as it goes on to say--'only the well-known unshakable tradition of the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement' is allegedly being stressed. POLITIKA concludes its commentary with the usual assertion that anything that 'brings the bloc classification into the movement has nothing in common with nonalinement as a policy.'"

In its section devoted to the Yugoslav media, the RUDE PRAVO review of 7 September says: "The central Yugoslav papers characterize the course of the general debate in Havana as constructive and intensive. They are anxious about the non-observance of the time limit of the discussion, because only a few speakers have taken the floor so far and some of the speeches were longer than 2 hours. The papers note, among other things, that 'the press of East European countries' prominently features the Monday speech by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro."

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV FOR TALKS

LD101854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received in Prague Castle Viktor Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is on a brief working visit to our country.

During a cordial and friendly conversation they assessed some questions on the further cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Also present at the meeting was Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS USSR'S POSITION IN WORLD WAR II

AU060949 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "War and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union strove to prevent war [World War II]. In the spirit of its Leninist peace policy it endeavored to create a system of treaties which would insure collective security and bar the way to fascist aggression. However, at that time, when the question of peace or war was being decided, the governments of the Western powers strove to exclude the socialist great power from jointly deciding on European politics, instead of pursuing the policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union for the defense of peace, and, by their policy of appeasement and concessions they strove to turn fascist aggression toward the East, against the Soviet Union.

Thus anticommunism and anti-Sovietism were one of the main causes of World War II.

Today, however, the bourgeois propaganda is trying to turn this fact upside down and to shift the blame for unleashing the war onto the Soviet Union, as though the cause of war lay in the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty concluded in the days when Hitler's troops were already lining up for an attack on Poland, and not in the policy of withdrawal and of aiding the fascist aggression that had been pursued by the Western powers for several years.

The fact is--and all historical facts confirm this--that the Soviet Union accepted the German offer to conclude the treaty only after all its attempts at creating a common anti-Hitlerite front had suffered failure because of the unwillingness of the governments of the Western powers, which obviously wished the Soviet Union itself to engage in conflict with fascist Germany while London and Paris would passively look on. This, after all, is testified to by their attitude toward attacked Poland, to whose assistance neither France nor England had palpably come, although they were bound to do so by treaty and although at the time the Hitlerite troops were crushing Poland, France had considerable supremacy on its front against Germany--59 French divisions against 19 German ones. Although the treaty insured security for the Soviet Union only for a period less than 2 years, perhaps it was exactly those 2 years that enabled the Soviet Union to play a decisive role in the defeat of the Hitlerite armies and in the liberation of the European peoples from the fascist yoke. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union made the greatest sacrifices in this war and its army crushed the main, and largest, forces of fascist troops. Western propaganda is trying to distort this reality in vain.

Despite the progress achieved in enforcing the policy of peace one must not ignore the fact that the arsenal of weapons on the European continent today has become several times greater and far more dangerous than it was 40 years ago and that it is therefore becoming inevitable to project detente in the number and effectiveness of weapons and troops.

It is typical for the adversaries of further detente, primarily from among those bound to military-industrial complexes in the United States or the West European countries and regardless of whether they operate in the NATO staff, in parliaments or communications media, that they demand further armaments by describing the bogey of a "Soviet threat" and "economic danger," exactly the way as was done toward the end of the 1930's by Hitlerite propaganda when it was preparing the way for conquests by German imperialism.

Actually, today the times are different, because the distribution of world forces is different. The Soviet Union today has many times the weight it had in those times in world politics and, together with it, the states of the socialist community are pushing through the peace policy in a coordinated way.

Despite this, the lesson learned 40 years ago is valid even today--namely, that anticommunism, anti-Sovietism are instruments in the hands of the enemies of peaceful understanding among peoples, peaceful cooperation and the peaceful coexistence of peoples, and that to strive for the consolidation of the European world peace means to fight against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, regardless of what slogans they hide behind.

The fight for peace, for life without war remains mankind's lasting task.

COLOTKA HEADS DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIAN CELEBRATIONS

LD111016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier, left Prague today for the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution. The delegation also comprises Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee; (Zdenek Hoffmann), deputy head of a department of the party Central Committee, and Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU102150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegrams to DPRK"]

[Text] Prague, 7 September--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK State Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the DPRK's national day--the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation:

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of your country's national day--the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK--we are sending in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, all CSSR people as well as in our own name cordial congratulations to the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, to the DPRK Goverrment, to the people of your country and to you personally.

The Czechoslovak people have been following with sympathy the successes that are being achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan of the development of national economy, despite the persistent intrigues of imperialism and its lackeys against your country.

We sincerely rejoice over the fact that the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between our parties, states and nations continue to expand. We are convinced that the bilaterally beneficial cooperation between the CSSR and the DPRK, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop in the interest of our nations, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We wish to you and all Korean people further successes in the construction of socialist society and in the struggle for a peaceful unification of your fatherland on democratic foundations.

BILAK, KEMPNY ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU102123 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Reception on State Holiday"]

[Text] Prague, 6 September--Dzhenyu Enev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the CSSR, gave a reception on Thursday [6 September] in Prague, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly and deputy premiers of the CSSR Goverrment and other figures of our political, public and cultural life came to congratulate him. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PROBLEMS IN ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

AU071522 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 September on page 6 carries a 2,000-word report by the paper's Sofia correspondent Oldrich Zabojnik, entitled "The Demanding Years Leading to Maturity: Bulgaria on its Way to an Engineering Tradition," about the Madara Engineering Plant in Shumen in Bulgaria, which is the producer of rear axles for the Skoda trucks produced by the Liaz Plant in Jablonec and Nisou in North Bohemia. Zabojnik first reviews the nature of the two plants' cooperation, saying that "starting next year the Shumen engineering workers should be the sole producers of rear axles for Liaz" but adds that "this deadline will probably be beyond the limit of Madara's possibilities."

Zabojnik goes on to discuss the problems the Madara Plant has to cope with, stressing particularly the Bulgarians' lack of engineering experience: "Two decades are certainly enough to master all kinds of production operations and a certain degree of labor organization. It is, however, too short a time for engineering to enter the bloodstream." This lack of engineering tradition is aggravated, according to the author, by the low average age of the Madara employees "which is an advantage in productions that are well underway but less so in productions where it is necessary to be able to rely on the experience of older workers" and by the high manpower fluctuation, which results in a "discrepancy between the needs of a dynamically developing industry with modern technology and the degree of professionalism, working skills and abilities." Zabojnik says: "Madara represents at the same time the front line and the rear. It does not follow up the experience of others in its own country but must itself establish a tradition. If its steps are neither too large nor too quick then it is because in engineering, and in automobile engineering in particular, no miracles take place overnight. Moreover, the awareness of a skilled industrial worker is, of course, very much different from the way of thinking of someone who has been working for ages in the fields or vineyards."

In explaining the Madara Plant's difficulties in fulfilling its cooperation contracts, Zabojnik further stresses that "in Bulgaria there is no other industrial enterprise that would cooperate internationally on such a broad basis" and points to the fact that part of the 300 components of the rear axles are produced in Bulgaria while the rest come from Czechoslovakia, which makes it difficult to "harmonize the two streams."

The article then discusses the Bulgarian plant's efforts to overcome its difficulties and the assistance the Liaz Plant is extending to Madara "to contribute to a smooth assembly of the vehicles in Liaz." Concluding, the article says: "Each great cooperation encounters difficulties in coming to fruition, particularly if it transcends the borders of different traditions, habits, attitudes and the borders of what is called rational thinking. However, despite all this it is also true that borders between friends do not exist to separate one from the other."

GUINEAN WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD102138 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A three-member delegation of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers (CNGT), led by its general secretary, Kandas Conde, arrived here on Monday on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

STROUGAL WRITES ABOUT COURSE, LEGACY OF SLOVAK UPRISING

AU061047 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 August 1979, on page 3, carries a 2,600-word article by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, entitled "The Lasting Legacy of the Slovak National Uprising; the Forces of Patriotism and Internationalism."

Calling the uprising "the most significant component of our people's national liberation struggle in the political and military sense" and, "in the international context, a significant component of the armed resistance movement in the Nazi-occupied Europe of those times," Strougal dwells on the generally recognized greatness of the uprising, stressing the participation of Soviet partisans, Czechs, communists and antifascists from 25 nationalities of Europe, and on the two factors that were decisive for the uprising: "The Soviet Union's heroic struggle against Hitlerite Germany" and its invaluable assistance to the uprising; and the Slovak Communist Party's organizing role as the only organized political force on the territory of the uprising.

Acting on the instructions of its Moscow leadership, Strougal goes on to say, the party won a decisive influence among the partisans and the major part of the Slovak Army and, for the first time, became a government party as the only organized political force on the territory of the uprising.

Acting on the instructions of its Moscow leadership, Strougal goes on to say, the party won a decisive influence among the partisans and the major part of the Slovak Army and, for the first time, became a government party as member of the Slovak National Council. "Despite the obvious efforts of the London emigre bourgeois government to frustrate, sabotage and make its activities difficult, this body accomplished its task prior to the uprising and also during its course," imprinting on the "national uprising an emphatically class-political character and a truly popular and deeply democratic sense," Strougal says.

The uprising and its nature "also substantially influenced the development of the situtation in the Czech lands and was a powerful stimulus for escalating the Czech people's resistance," Strougal notes and, after quoting Gustav Husak on the party's merits in the uprising, proceeds to elaborate on the Czech-Slovak relationship. "In this uprising the Slovak people unambiguously spoke in favor of a new and united republic," Strougal says, adding: "They all wanted the new republic, which was to be born from the sweat, suffering and blood of the people, to become the common state home of both our fraternal nations with absolutely equal rights in every respect--the Czechs and the Slovaks."

Strougal quotes Gottwald on the Slovaks' clearly expressed wish for reviving a joint republic and on the Czechs' duty "to take the offered hand" and "to adjust, with statesmanslike wisdom," the relationship between the two peoples; he goes on to stress that the adopted federal arrangement insures fully equal rights for the two nations and the nationalities in the republic, deepening their responsibility for the fate of the common socialist statehood, raising the mutual relations to a higher level and consolidating the foundations of the united state.

Strougal then deals with the social changes that developed out of the legacy of the uprising and with the nationalization of industry and land, describes the increasing prosperity of the state and its citizens, particularly of Slovakia, and concludes that all this is the consequence of the uprising.

ADDITIONS TO LENART SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING SPEECH

The following additions to the item entitled "Slovak National Uprising Commemorated" and subtitled "Lenart on 'Legacy'," published in the Czechoslovakia section of the 28 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 5, should be made:

Page D 5, insert new paragraph after paragraph four, reading: Lenart also said:

"Let us realize that the way things used to be done during the period of industrialization in the area of management, in setting up standards for skills, professionalism and for our industriousness is no longer acceptable at present, and in the future would be absolutely unacceptable. What we are talking about is nothing less than that the present generation, and especially the young people, must live up to the needs of the epoch of developed socialism with as much honor as did the generation of the Uprising to the requirements of their period."

Page D 6, insert after last paragraph: "It is becoming ever clearer to us that further progress in building developed socialism, and further progress in the struggle to consolidate peace and democracy, depends on the strength which results from the unity and togetherness of the socialist community, in a united march forward of all revolutionary and progressive forces. Bearing this in mind, therefore, the concept of fulfilling and developing the international legacy of the Uprising means for us the need to strive to strengthen the political power and the economic and military might of our socialist community.

"When we look at our active contribution to the community of countries linked by the Warsaw Pact within this context, we see what should be our role in the international division of labor, in the linkage of the production and scientific-technical resources of the socialist countries.

"The fact that this is the only way to make progress is of special validity for Czechoslovakia, a small country with a developed economic potential. Comrades Breznhev and Husak at their recent meeting in the Crimea again stressed emphatically the inevitability of a further intensification of cooperation and specialization in production, both on the bilateral basis, and within the framework of implementing the long-term target programs of cooperation, adopted by CEMA. It is indeed necessary that we should proceed along that route--and in a more consistent manner than hitherto--in the areas of management, science and in production. Once the objective inevitability and advisability of this route is understood, our concrete implementation of it must be carried out with more initiative, more decisiveness and--yes--even with more aggressiveness."

HULA VISITS MOST DISTRICT, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD011809 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, visited Most District today. He met the leading workers of the party district committee, the district national committee and directors of important industrial enterprises in the district, and discussed with them questions concerning the construction of projects connected with securing coal extraction and chemical industry production.

COMMENT ON OPENING OF LONDON CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA

LD102334 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Rhodesia conference opened in London today. The British draft of a new constitution for Rhodesia has been submitted to the participants, which has the purpose of only slightly cutting the privileges of the ruling white minority. Observers expressed their skepticism about positive results for the conference already before it began. Klaus Schmautz reports from London:

[Schmautz--begin recording] The delegations assembled in Lancaster House in the late afternoon under extremely strict security measures. Lancaster House is an old Victorian palace close to Buckingham Palace. The three delegations took their seats around the four-sided table in a carefully arranged order: the British, with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington; then the delegation from the Patriotic Front with the two cochairmen, Nkomo and Mugabe, those two politicians who the nonalined states in Havana described as the legal representatives of the people of Zimbabwe; and third, the Muzorewa-Smith regime's representatives of the present administration in Salisbury, which is how the London Foreign Office is trying to officially circumscribe the highly dubious situation of this group.

The first meeting had a purely formal character. This means that Lord Carrington as conference chairman made a speech of welcome, which was merely noted by those present. There is no need to speak of the atmosphere inside Lancaster House. Outside, hundreds of demonstrators gave a most negative reception to puppet leader Bishop Muzorewa and to his predecessor Smith.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington referred once again in his opening address to the commonwealth conference, which took place in Lusaka this summer. It was there that the initiative for this London conference was taken. Lord Carrington said that the main aim of the Lancaster House conference was to work out a constitution for Rhodesia which, through free elections, would lead at long last to government by the black African population.

As in Lusaka, the British foreign secretary today left open the decisive points of a democratic assumption of power.

To this very day, the Smith army continues with its murderous attacks, as against Mozambique's territory at the present time. This, as well as the disregard for the internationally recognized position of the Patriotic Front in official statements, led Nkomo to say that he had come to London in order to utilize this opportunity to bring about a peaceful solution of the Rhodesia conflict in the interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

Lord Carrington left no doubts that the talks here in London will be extremely complicated ones, and that it will be very difficult to calculate the outlook for success. But the Muzorewa-Smith regime is already making its cool calculations in public: They have come to London to obtain British recognition, in order to receive the blessing from the former colonial power for the so-called internal settlement. [end recording]

KESSLER DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 10 SEPTEMBER

LD110456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--By ADN correspondent--a delegation of senior political cadres of the National People's Army under Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, arrived here on Monday. It was invited by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In the afternoon an exchange of experience took place on the conduct of political work, which contributed to consolidating the close relations of brotherhood in arms of both armies.

ANTIFASCIST RALLY SPEECHES BY SOVIET DELEGATE, HONECKER

Nachinkin Speech

DW101242 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0935 GMT 9 Sep 79 DW

[Speech by Colonel General (Nachinkin), head of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans delegation, at rally commemorating victims of fascism at Bebel Square in East Berlin; beginning and final passage in Russian with subsequent German translation, remainder read by interpreter-live]

[Text] Dear comrades, allow me to convey, on behalf of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, which represents the army of millions of former frontline fighters, guerrillas and underground fighters of our country, the most cordial greetings to all who have gathered here to honor the memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for a peaceful future for mankind. [applause]

The memory of the difficult years of the war against the brown plague, of the sorrows and glorious victories will always remain awake in the hearts of the war veterans, antifascist fighters and all honest people. This memory and the unshakable determination not to allow another world conflagration commit us to muster all our strength for the unification of the progressive forces of the world, the struggle against fascism and militarism, for detente and disarmament and for peace in all the world. An important guarantee for success on the road toward achieving comprehensive peace is the indestructible unity and the untiring work of those countries of the socialist community of which your republic is an inseparable part.

Comrades, this rally is taking place on the eve of a significant event, the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil. The founding of the GDR marked a turning point in the history of the German people, in the history of Europe. Under the leadership of the SED the working people of the GDR, with the support and the aid of the Soviet Union, carried out the antifascist-democratic transformation in a historically short period, implemented the socialist revolution and now is successfully organizing the evolved socialist society. [applause]

Dear friends, the Soviet people, the citizens of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind will observe this glorious jubilee jointly with you. We are most profoundly gratified by the great successes which the working people of your republic have scored in the building of socialism, by your growing authority in the international arena.

We welcome wholeheartedly the fact that the fraternal friendship and manifold cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, between the USSR and the GDR, which are marked by complete conformity of views on all main questions concerning policies and the constant coordination of the actions of our parties and states, consolidate and develop year by year.

Mutual trust, ideological unity and political cohesion of our parties, the intensive economic cooperation, the broad cultural contacts, lively contacts of millions and millions of working people--all this today forms the solid foundation on the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR. [Applause]

The meeting between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, command the most important place in the great system of cooperation between our countries. At the recent friendship meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Honecker on the Crimean Peninsula it was stated that our peoples have this cooperation to thank for many successes in the building of socialism and communism. It was stressed at this meeting that the firm alliance between the USSR and the GDR, between all fraternal countries, has become a reliable basic pillar of European security and that it exerts a favorable influence on the international situation.

The peoples of our country recall very well with what sacifices victory over fascism was won. Holding the traditions of the resistance movement in honor they are making energetic efforts toward consolidating detente and eliminating the danger of another world war. We are called upon to do that by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the Ninth SED Congress. The activities of both parties are aimed at that purpose. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, as well as Comrade Brezhnev personally, persistently and purposefully implement the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations and do a significant job for preventing another worldwide conflict.

These activites meet with a vivid echo in the international public and yield tangible results. Just recently all people of goodwill welcomed with great joy and satisfaction the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. Its implementation will lead to a significant bridling of the arms race regarding the most dangerous weapons and will give positive impulses to the process of restoring a good climate in international relations.

Yet it is well known to all of us that there are still forces in the world which seek to throw mankind back into the times of cold war, which dream about plunging mankind into the abyss of a third world war, which refuse to cease attempting to slander the historic role of the USSR and of the countries of socialism in the struggle for peace and international security, in the support of the just struggle of the peoples against colonialism and neocolonialism, for their national sovereignty and independent development.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries resolutely come out against the provocative actions of aggressive forces wherever in the world they may happen and whatever the slogans behind they may hide. It is with grave concern that we watch the continued aggressive acts of the ruling circles of Beijing against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, and we support fully and wholly the efforts of all countries of the socialist community toward normalizing the situation in this misery-stricken part of the globe and toward creating conditions there for a peaceful life rich in creative work.

The Soviet war veterans take pride in seeing that the peoples of the USSR and the GDR are marching in the first ranks of the defenders of peace. We, just like all Soviet people, greatly value the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the GDR, and we will muster all our strength to develop and consolidate them further. [applause]

Friendship, this is the soul of our alliance which has emerged in the joint struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism. We are firmly convinced that the indestructible alliance of the countries of socialism is a reliable guarantee for the security of the peoples and a durable peace in the world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, allow me to congratulate you cordially once again on the forthcoming 30th jubilee of the GDR and to wish the antifascist fighters and the whole people of your republic further successes in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, in the organization of the evolved socialist society, in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations, and to wish all of you happiness and well-being. May the unshakable friendship between the CPSU and the SED, between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR and all countries of the socialist community strengthen and develop. Long live the GDR, love live peace in all the world! [lengthy, strong applause]

Honecker Address

DW100956 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1944 GMT 9 Sep 79 DW

[Excerpts from statement by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a meeting between unnamed SED Central Committee Politburo members and antifascist resistance fighters from all GDR bezirke at the Palace of the Republic on 9 September--recorded]

[Text] You, dear friends and comrades, have shared in the preparation of this successful course of our state in the antifascist struggle. Since the very first hour of the new beginning you have been making an outstanding contribution in all fields of life toward the achievements of the GDR in its 30-year history. This is why you are so highly respected in our society.

Especially the youth is taking your devotion to the just cause, your courage and your steadfastness as well as your untiring zeal as an example, and is acting accordingly in the further organization of the evolved socialist society in the GDR and in the struggle for peace. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the GDR Council of Ministers I most cordially thank you for your work. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the towns and villages of our country, the inhabitants, the agricultural producer cooperatives [LPG] and institutions are observing the 30th anniversary of the GDR fully. The working people support their socialist fatherland above all by their daily deeds, by their performance under the hitherto greatest competition drive in the history of our republic. By implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress they are shaping their life on a constantly higher level materially as well as culturally. They are aware that the increased performance is for their own benefit. More social security and an even better future for the individual springs from the progress of socialist society and from the strengthening of our economic power. Workers and LPG peasants, scientists and technicians, artists and cultural workers, members of the armed organs, and many others share in the creative initiative in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Anyone having helped plant the seed as an aktivist of the first hour will probably joyously watch it shoot up and note the good fruit it has borne in our socialist GDR, [applause]

The international prestige which our country has acquired last but not least is attributable to the fact that the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil at the same time embodies the irrevocable breach with the reactionary past and that it has entered into an alliance with the progressive future. [applause] Socialism and peace not only characterize the state policy of the GDR but also the thinking and the actions of its citizens.

A consistently antifascist feeling is deeply rooted in our country. You can find it among the youth just as you will find it among the older people and we are doing everything to keep it awake all the time and consolidate it. The antifascist struggle, as is generally known, has not been concluded. Nobody can overlook how west of our border neo-Nazism is organizing, how brazenly it appears, how it tries, above all, to poison the minds of young people. We proceed from the premise that the struggle against neo-Nazism and fascism, in whatever form and wherever they might appear, is an inseparable part of the struggle for a peaceful and happy life of the peoples, for the progress of mankind.

This struggle meets with a powerful, solidaristic support in the states of socialism, in all progressive and peace-loving forces of the globe. This also applies fully to our socialist GDR to which belongs all our love, our devotion and all our revolutionary determination to struggle. [strong applause]

WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST MIES PRAISES GDR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD101052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, (ADN correspondent)--"The foundation of the GDR 30 years ago, the creation of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, the coming into being of a peaceful state in the heart of Europe represented the fulfillment of the dream and the ideals for which the German workers' movement had been fighting for many decades." This was stated by Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, in an interview granted to ADN.

With the construction of socialism in the GDR the alternative to the capitalist system was established once and for all on German soil, "and the effects of this alternative, the effects of the realization of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil have sparked a great class antagonism between capital and labor, between the working class and the bourgeois. This clash is constantly before our eyes as represented by two German states with different social systems."

The GDR, as evidence by developing friendly relations with the Soviet Union, drew the necessary conclusions from the fateful development of Germany.

The entire development of the GDR to date has been determined by a consistent policy of peace, the DKP chairman underlined. "The great contribution that the GDR has made in the 30 years of its existence, and especially in the last few years, to the efforts for peace and security in Europe is a result of the fundamental attitude of the GDR."

Thus the GDR has "earned an extraordinarily great credit for itself through its constantly constructive approach to questions of European security, to the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the two German states, and to disarmament in Europe, which is long overdue."

Through its constructive policy of peace the GDR has erected a barrier against all those who are not free from a lust for war or revanchism. "It is this, together with the successful development of a socialist society, its increased economic strength and its growing worldwide reputation, that lends the GDR such extraordinarily great weight in the debate about the main questions of our time--war or peace."

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MEETS, MITTAG PRESIDES

LD071514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Building and Transport met Thursday. The meeting was presided over by its chairman, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The committee heard reports from government representatives on the implementation of the 1979 economic plan and the plan preparations for 1980.

Guenter Mittag said that "in our whole further work we can rely on the stable and successful development so far of our now 30-year-old republic, on the high level of the economic and scientific potential and the high achievements and activity of the working people of our country." Now it is important to concentrate all efforts toward the all-round implementation and planned overfulfillment of the 1979 economic plan, and to prepare carefully the plan for 1980. It is also important to orient ourselves even more consistently toward the qualitative factors of growth.

TISCH OUTLINES TU TASKS DURING ELECTION PERIOD

LD072100 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The FDGB National Executive Committee today adopted the directive for the next trade union elections to be held from mid-October 1979 until mid-February 1980. According to FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the elections will take place at a time when the signposts for the 1980 plan are being set. What are needed are clear concepts directing the economy toward top international standards on a long term basis, products that are able to hold their own against tough competition in the world market, and the fulfillment of the population's requirements.

Regarding the GDR's development since the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses, Tisch affirmed that the main policy of serving the good of the people would remain the starting point for all decisions. There will not be any cutback in the program of full employment, prosperity, growth and stability. The primary prerequisite for its continued, consistent implementation is a high level of output. The trade unions will continue to fulfill their revolutionary task by directing the creative activities of all working people toward strengthening the workers' and peasants' state.

At the opening of the meeting FDGB Deputy Chairman Johanna Toepfer pointed out that the social progress achieved in the GDR since the eighth congress has not been equaled by any capitalist country. This includes improved housing for 3.5 million citizens, vastly increased social expenditures and the achievements of educational policy. All of these achievements are the results of hard work. Since 1976 labor productivity has risen by over 50 percent. During the same period the benefit to the economy accruing from innovators' proposals reached nearly DM29 billion.

SFRY'S FRANC POPIT CONCLUDES VISIT 7 SEPTEMBER

LD071946 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7, (MTI)-Franc Popit, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Federation of Yugoslav Communists, chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of Slovenian Communists, left Hungary Friday, concluding the visit he had paid at the head of a delegation. On the last day the guests went to see the Nadasdy Fortress and the spa of Buk in County Vas. Thereafter they paid a visit to the cooperative farm of Horvatzsidany and studied the life and work of the local peasantry of Hungarian, Croatian and German nationalities. The next station was the Slovenian inhabited village of Felsoszolnok, where the delegation had a conversation with representatives of the Slovenian inhabited settlements of County Vas.

During the visit the relations between neighbouring Slovenia and County Vas were surveyed and the further possibilities of cooperation discussed.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS MARKING BULGARIA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Officials Attend Reception

LD071953 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--Ambassador Vladimir Videnov of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Budapest gave a reception Friday on occasion of the 35th anniversary of his country's liberation.

The reception at the embassy was attended on behalf of Hungary by Valeria Benke, president of the editorial board of TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW), Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the HSWP Political Committee, by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Sarolta Raffai, deputy speaker of Parliament, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Polinszky, minister of education, Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, Ferenc Trethon, minister of labour, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Janos Berecz, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and several other leaders of political, economic and cultural life. Present were numerous heads and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest.

Huszar Liberation Rally Address

LD062206 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front organized a public meeting Thursday at the cultural centre of the Taurus rubber industrial works in Budapest.

The meeting was addressed by Istvan Huszar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the National Planning Office.

By way of introduction, Istvan Huszar praised the historic significance of Bulgaria's liberation and referred to the tens of thousands of Bulgarian soldiers who joined the Soviet liberators and sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Hungary.

"The respects we extend today are not for the feat alone, but are also for the sacrifices that these soldiers had made and that we shall never forget," said the speaker. He further pointed out that the Hungarian people highly appreciate the results achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in socialist building work under guidance from the Bulgarian Communist Party.

"The Hungarian People's Republic, along with the Bulgarian People's Republic, wants peace, good-neighbourliness and cooperation to strengthen in the Balkan region. We appreciate Bulgaria's foreign political activities aimed at promoting good-neighbourly relations among the countries of the Balkan Peninsula. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and our entire working people support this active and progressive foreign policy which serves the interests of Europe and of the whole world alike," the vice-premier stressed. Then he paid tribute to the two countries' friendship which should be fostered with joint efforts. Under the socialist order, this can be done under more favourable conditions than ever before.

"We are bound together also by the Hungarian-Bulgarian friendship treaty, signed in 1948 and prolonged in 1969, as well as by the welcome fact that both countries are members of the Warsaw Treaty and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. We can note mutually that the economic link between our countries are developing dynamically and are becoming increasingly multifarious."

In the next part of his speech, Istvan Huszar spoke at length about the results of economic cooperation. He underlined the importance of tapping the reserves inherent in production specialization and cooperation.

Finally he emphasized: "We know that the socialist countries' unity and concerted action in the international arena constitute the most crucial factor of peace and international security. The worldwide evolvement of the process of detente has been set in train by the Soviet peace diplomacy and is being fed by the power of the socialist community."

GASPAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD1011106 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)--Invited by the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB), a Hungerian TU delegation left for Austria Sunday to attend the OGB congress beginning on Monday. The delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

HUNGARY, OTHERS CONTRIBUTE TO SOVIET ENERGY BUDGET

Paris IRODALMI UJSAG in Hungarian Jul-Aug 79 p 20 WA

[Text] For years the Soviet Union has been raising the price of the oil which it sends to the fraternal people's democracies, on an average of 20 percent since 1975. The first major price increase occurred in 1975 and amounted to 85 percent except in the case of Hungary: There the Russians increased the price by 131 percent. Since 1976 Moscow has been forcing the communist countries of East Europe to participate in the cost of its energy investments for the period 1976-1980. The sum demanded of Hungary amounts to 1 billion rubles which comes to 4 percent of Hungary's national investments for the period under discussion.

PAPER REVIEWS ALBANIAN ECONOMIC, TRADE DEVELOPMENT

AU051335 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Aug 79 p 7 AU

["G. GY.-SZ. P." article: "The Albanian Economy; a Cautious Opening"]

[Text] More and more signs point to the fact that the Albanian economy would like to gradually join the international economic mainstream. Although the economic leadership continues to advocate the principle of "reliance on one's own resources"--that is, the principle of autarky--in accordance with its size and possibilities, Albania's participation in the international division of labor is growing more vigorous with every passing year.

Without Beijing

Until 1977, China, which had accorded considerable financial aid (a total of $500 million, according to Western sources) and technical-technological assistance to Tirana, played an outstanding role in the development of the Albanian economy. China had participated in designing and implementing numerous industrial and agricultural projects, and, of course, China had been Albania's principal foreign trade partner. However, the political disagreements that arose between the two countries affected their economic cooperation as well, which meant that China discontinued its financial and technical assistance. The construction of several important metallurgical and engineering plants was interrupted, making it uncertain how far the targets of the current plan period can be accomplished.

Apart from China, Albania used to transact the bulk of its foreign trade with the European socialist countries. The portion of capitalist countries in barter trade was insignificant. After the termination of the "flirtation with China," Tirana began to make some cautious advances to a few developed European capitalist countries, since it has lately shown an intention to resort to Western machinery, equipment and technology to a certain extent in developing and modernizing its economy.

Tirana's means are fairly limited, since, now as before, it is not prepared to raise loans and credits in the international money market and, therefore, it can only increase its imports to the extent of the growth of its export income.

Export Prospects

However, although the country possesses some rich mineral resources, Albania's export prospects are limited. Its most important export goods today are still chrome, nickel, vegetables, tobacco and textiles, as well as the products of its handicrafts industry. Albania would like to increase the portion of processed products in exports in the future, and the reason for Tirana's quest for Western machinery and technology is, indeed, to develop the processing industry. Its goal is to have two-thirds of its exports consist of finished products by the middle of the next decade. However, this requires a rapid development of metallurgy, the chemical industry, textile processing and the food industry.

Primarily as a "result" of the termination of Chinese assistance, economic development slowed down last year. According to the Albanian press, industrial production increased 8 percent and agricultural production 25 percent in 1978. Exports increased 10 percent more than in the previous year. (Absolute figures on economic activity are not published in Albania.) Crude oil production is estimated to amount to 3.2 million tons in 1980. Some 2.4 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of ferro-nickel and 1.3 million tons of chrome ore will be produced.

This makes mining development, oil processing, the production and importing of power plant equipment and metal processing a matter of outstanding significance in Albania.

Of the capitalist countries, Albania transacts trade of relatively little value with Greece, Turkey and Italy. Lately, it has been taking an interest in the FRG, Austria and the Scandinavian countries as well. Its increasing participation in international fairs is another indication that it is interested in establishing and developing trade with several Western countries. This year, Albania participated as an exhibitor in the Brussels, Lisbon, Basel and Damascus fairs. Also, the establishment of a foreign trade ministry in 1977 is indicative of an increasing role played by foreign trade. Previously, the Ministry of Trade was in charge of both domestic and foreign trade.

The Direction of Orientation

A trade agreement between Albania and Austria, which will considerably expand bilateral trade, attracted attention recently. Albania will purchase oil industry equipment valued at approximately $1 million, as well as a large quantity of synthetic fibers. For the imports, it will pay with vegetables and fruit, and it will deliver chrome and nickel ore as well. It will return part of the synthetic fibers in the form of readymade textiles to Austria. Incidentally, it is characteristic of Tirana's raw material purchases that it imports basic materials that are essential for the processing industry. The finished products turned out in this way are then exported, and the income is thus "produced," in fact, through processing.

It seems that Albania intends to base its foreign trade relations on conventional export-import transactions in the foreseeable future and does not favor the establishment of more modern forms of cooperation, such as joint industrual ventures, cooperation in third markets, mixed enterprises and so forth.

ISRAELI 'PUBLIC FIGURES' ARRIVE FOR VISIT 10 SEPTEMBER

LD101850 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

["Israeli Guests"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Peace Council, a group of Israeli public figures, chiefs of social organizations and movements as well as members of Parliament arrived in Budapest on Monday. The delegates are to get acquainted with the Hungarian peace movement, with activities of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and see the sights of Budapest and of the country.

RHODESIA CONFERENCE OPENS IN 'ICY ATMOSPHERE'

LD102332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The conference on the settlement of the Rhodesian question, which the British Government has convened in London, has begun in an icy atmosphere. Although all the interested parties were present, the leaders of the Patriotic Front are still not willing to hold negotiations with the former leader of the racist regime and its colored successor. Accordingly, representatives of the Patriotic Front were not willing to take part in the reception given by the British foreign secretary after the conference. The latest Rhodesian attack against Mozambique on the eve of the conference made the situation worse.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALGERIA 10 SEPTEMBER

LD101842 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)--Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister for building and town development, left for Algeria on Monday to attend the events of the 16th International Fair.

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL GIVES VIENNA PRESS CONFERENCE

AU101725 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna Domestic Service in German on 10 Sep 79 at 1100 GMT carries a 3-minute report by its correspondent Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi on a press conference given at the Concordia Press Club in Vienna on 10 September by the chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs Imre Miklos as part of a campaign to improve Hungarian contacts with Western media. The chairman is reported as having stated that 5.7 percent of students participate in state religious instruction in school and that the church and state have had increasingly better cooperation especially since the meeting between Pope Paul VI and Janos Kadar 2 years ago. If there are complaints, Miklos reportedly said, they are handled by way of arbitration. Miklos is reported as having stated that there are eight Catholic high schools as well as three Catholic, one Lutheran and one Calvinist publication in Hungary today. The chairman is reported as having emphatically denied the claim that graduates from Catholic schools are being discriminated against in their university studies.

LOSONCZI'S ACTIVITIES IN DEBRECEN REPORTED

LD031634 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Pal Losonczi is continuing his visit in Hajdu-Bihar. The president of the Presidential Council this morning went to a Debrecen pharmaceuticals factory, where he was briefed about the factory's work, and about its links abroad.

"After this, the president of the Presidential Council took part in the start of the session ceremony at the Debrecen Medical University, and then in the session of the university council." In the afternoon, Pal Losonczi will be the guest of a producer cooperative.

LAZAR ATTENDS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

LD031636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] "Premier Gyorgy Lazar has taken part in the start of a session ceremony at the technical university," He was accompanied by Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Also present at the ceremony were Karoly Polinszky, minister of education; Kalman Abraham, minister of building and urban development; and Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry. "After the start of the session ceremony Gyorgy Lazar held an exchange of views with university and district leaders." After that he started an inspection of the university's various institutes.

GIEREK HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN CP LEADER

LD102014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly, party-like atmosphere, several issues concerning the international workers movement and world situation were discussed. Much time was devoted to the Near East conflict and there was an agreement of views on all questions discussed.

Khalid Bakdash spoke about his party's work in consolidating and spreading progressive transformations in the Syrian Arab Republic. There was a discussion of the direction in which the cooperation between the PZPR and the Syrian Communist Party could be developed. The two sides stated with satisfaction that the progress in interstate Polish-Syrian relations serves the interests of the two peoples well.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SET UP WITH CUBA

LD110924 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep, PAP--A direct satellite telegraph connection was put up between Poland and Cuba. It will be operated by the earth satellite station in Psary and a geostationary satellite working within the Interpsputnik system.

The connection was first used during the non-aligned states' conference in Havana.

PATRIOTIC FRONT REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON LONDON CONFERENCE

LD102346 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the all-party constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, which opens in London, Mr (Chinchera Hunse), (?general) representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to Poland, has granted an interview for Polish radio.

He said that the Patriotic Front is ready to negotiate but will not go along with the British call for the halting of fighting. A truce will be possible only when the need for the liberation war has been removed, said Mr (Hunse). He added that the conference should lead to a full transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe and that it is not up to the British but to the Zimbabweans themselves to draft a future constitution of the country. The Patriotic Front is ready to assume power in the country at any moment and rejects the proposed British supervision of future elections in Zimbabwe in favor of a possible role of the United Nations in overseeing the balloting, said the Patriotic Front representative in Poland in an interview for the Polish radio.

PZPR ACTIVITIES BEFORE EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

AU101324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[PAP report: "The Eighth Party Congress in the First Quarter of 1980--The Accountability-Election Campaign About to Begin--An Important Stage in Ideopolitical Work--Party Organization Meetings"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN IDEOPOLITICAL WORK IS FACING THE OVER 3 MILLION PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAPSE OF THE AUTHORITIES' TERMS OF OFFICE, ALL SHOP, BASIC, RURAL, URBAN-RURAL, URBAN, CITY DISTRICT AND VOIVODSHIP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS WILL HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS. The first such meetings will be held by the almost 70,000 party groups, then by the about 27,000 branch party organizations and by the over 75,000 basic party organizations.

THE PRIMARY IMPORTANCE OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS THAT IT COINCIDES WITH THE ENTIRE PARTY'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS WHICH, IN LINE WITH THE 15TH PLENUM RESOLUTIONS, WILL BE HELD IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1980. That is why the participants in the accountability-election meetings and conferences have an important task to accomplish--to profoundly evaluate, on the strength of local conditions, the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the Seventh PZPR Congress, the second national party conference, the superior party bodies and party organizations themselves.

ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS IN BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFOUNDLY ANALYZING THE PARTY'S SOCIOECONOMIC, IDEOEDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL, TRAINING AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

LIKE PREVIOUS ACCOUNTABLITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGNS, THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE LIFE OF THE PARTY AND SOCIETY.

PARTY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE, ALL-PARTY PLATFORM FOR THINKING OVER THE PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE ROADS TO THE COUNTRY'S FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND TO OPEN, CRITICIAL AND SELF-CRITICAL DISCUSSIONS. IN PARTICULAR, THOSE STATEMENTS, PROPOSALS AND SUGGESTIONS PUT FORWARD AT MEETINGS WILL COUNT THAT, IN CONNECTION WITH THE TASK OF SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS, TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NOW SO IMPORTANT NEED FOR HIGHER STANDARDS OF WORK ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE, QUALITY, MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND THE COMPLICATED NATURE OF THE DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL ELEMENTS THAT DETERMINE FURTHER PROGRESS. That is because party meetings, especially the meetings of the branch and basic party organizations, are places at which the problems of plants, institutions, rural areas and individual communities as well as the problems of all the people are discussed.

Mature and Active Participation in Discussions

A MATURE AND ACTIVE, THAT IS, A CREATIVE, PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSIONS IS THE DUTY OF EVERY PZPR MEMBER AND CANDIDATE. A universal character of discussions will be determined by the multiplicity and complexity of the problems that it is necessary to tackle at a time when the particularly difficult present year is coming to an end, when we take stock of the socioeconomic achievements of the seventies and when we take bearings of our qualitatively new tasks at the beginning of the eighties. ONE OF THE BASIC AIMS OF THE PRESENT ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS TO INSURE THAT EVERY PARTICIPANT ANSWERS THE QUESTION ON HIS PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRESENT DECADE AND, AT THE SAME TIME, DETERMINES HIS INDIVIDUAL PLACE AND DUTIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMS TO BE ADOPTED AT THE END OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS.

Common Problems for all Poles

The achievements and experiences of the accountability-election campaign in party organizations and bodies show that the discussion of the problems that are common to all our people always goes hand in hand with intensified activities of PZPR members and candidates. In particular, valuable new production, social and political initiatives to intensify our development and to enhance efforts to overcome existing difficulties are created in plants, villages and institutions in an atmosphere of sociopolitical invigoration.

The extensive and intensified preparations for the accountability-election campaign, the consultations with industrial workers, the conferences of the aktivs and the discussions in the executive committees of party organizations clearly show that most attention will be devoted to problems connected with the increased responsibility of PZPR organizations for implementing current tasks, with creating a committed atmosphere in workers teams and with strengthening party ties with the people.

Further Intensification of Party Democracy

THE PARTY DEBATES ABOUT TO BEGIN WILL ALSO TACKLE THE PROBLEMS OF FURTHER INTENSIFYING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. Much attention will be devoted to questions of individually evaluating and, indirectly, comprehensively analyzing the activeness and participation of PZPR members and candidates in the work of people's councils, trade unions, workers self-government groups and social and self-government organizations in neighborhoods. No doubt evaluations of the performance of party members and candidates active in socialist youth organizations and evaluations of the ideoeducational impact of party bodies and organizations on the young generations will be a very important element of the accountability-election campaign. In this connection it is worth realizing that the development of party ranks benefits from the fact that professionally and politically distinguished members of the youth organizations recommended by the branches of the Polish Socialist Youth Union join the PZPR.

ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES SHOULD BE USED TO PROFOUNDLY THINK OVER THE STYLE OF PARTY WORK AND THE CHOICE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE PARTY PROGRAM.

HAVING EVALUATED THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PREVIOUS TERM, ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES WILL MAP OUT TASKS FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COMING TERM AND WILL ELECT THE NEW AUTHORITIES FROM THE PEOPLE WHO ENJOY GENERAL RESPECT AND POSSESS THE BEST EXPERIENCE OF SOCIOPOLITICAL WORK AND THE SKILL TO MOBILIZE THE WORKING PEOPLE AROUND THE PROGRAM AND TASKS LAID DOWN BY THE PARTY. THE FINAL REGISTERS OF SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING THE DISCUSSION AND THE SKILL OF RAPIDLY EXAMINING AND IMPLEMENTING THEM WILL BE SOME OF THE CRITERIA OF THE QUALITY OF ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL

Meeting With Leaders

LD091314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The main domestic event today is this year's harvest home festival at Pitrkow Trybunalski. At the harvest home festival Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz met the leading agricultural workers. More than 100 of the best were presented with state decorations.

Jaroszewicz Speech

LD091448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0855 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the National Harvest Home Festival in Piotrkow Trybunalski on 9 September--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, host of the National Harvest Home Festival, esteemed chairman of the Council of State, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Poland, esteemed hosts of the National Harvest Home Festival, dear farmers and workers of agriculture and the food sector, dear representatives of scientific and research centers, state and cooperative organizations working for agriculture, population of Piotrkow and Piotrkow land, and esteemed guests: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the top leadership of the United Peasant Party, Democratic Party and the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, I greet and welcome the participants in the 1979 National Harvest Home Festival and all our country's agricultural workers. [applause]

We express warm and cordial thanks to all individual farmers and workers of agricultural circles, workers of state agriculture working in the production cooperatives and state farms, workers of the scientific and technical sector serving agriculture, and in particular the tractor drivers, mechanics and combine harvester operators and the workers of industry working for Polish agriculture for their selfless devotion, sterling work, mutual and selfless efforts in the efficient implementation of the difficult harvest this year. [applause]

We thank from the bottom of our hearts the women from the countryside who because of their hard work, courage and care of their family homesteads deserve general esteem and appreciation.

We thank the young people from the towns and countryside, as well as the soldiers and officers of the Polish People's Army, who as always helped the agricultural workers with efficient harvest work.

We express high appreciation of the work of the members of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and of the nonparty aktiv from the countryside. We express high appreciation to parish elders and voivodes, employees of the local administration and the agricultural services.

We cordially greet the hosts of this year's harvest home festival, the farmers and agricultural workers of the Piotrkow Voivodship, as well as all working people from Piotrkow Trybunalski--a town and a region having a glorious past and great merits--who have made an essential contribution to the national achievements with their work, initiative and good husbandry. [applause]

Dear farmers and guests, today's harvest festival presents an opportunity to assess this year's results and the achievements of the Polish countryside, against the background of national achievements of the past 35 years of people's rule.

Guided by historical experience and principles of socialism, the party and the people's state have made a decisive reorientation in Polish policy. We have based our security and development on friendship, firm alliance, partnership and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and on membership in the socialist community.

Contemporary Poland is in the mainstream of world progress.

Together with its allies it is following the policy of peace, consolidation of the process of detente and international security, the policy which serves the construction of mutual trust between East and West and slows down the arms race, the policy of disarmament and development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

By hard work, and not a few denials, we have transformed Poland, we have raised it from ruin and war devastation, and we have removed the source of weakness and neglect. Today, we can be proud of a powerful industry, a stronger than ever agriculture, science, education and culture, and the development of towns and villages.

These achievements are being steadfastly increased, and they have insured for Poland a deservedly high position in the world. Testimony of the undertakings which have been transforming the country, here in Piotrkow region, is the construction of the gigantic mining and power complex of Belchatow. Together with industry, a beautiful housing estate will be created for 25,000 people.

These investments are to increase the role of Piotrkow Voivodship and its contribution to our economy.

Dear comrades, the development of the country and the raising of the standard of living of the people are not proceeding without difficulties. They have been made more acute due to an exceptionally severe winter this year, and apart from affecting agriculture it also affected the power industry and transport, which was reflected in the output of the entire industry and the entire economy.

External difficulties also played a considerable role, connected with the inflation and crisis in the West. As a result we have to pay higher and higher prices for imported raw materials, cereals, and other indispensable goods. On top of this we are encountering diminished demand for our goods on these markets and restrictions of our exports.

We are countering these problems by leaning more and more on universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We are defying domestic negative signs; we are successfully making good the delays in production created in the first months of this year. We are taking steps aimed at strengthening and developing agriculture and the food industry, at speeding up the extension and modernization of railways and the road network, at developing and modernizing the power industry, at increasing market and export output, and improving the work of commerce.

We are insuring the maximum possible growth of the population's real incomes and the improvement of the market situation in difficult conditions. It is not an easy task. It requires the cooperation of the entire community. Today, as never before, the initiative and honest work of everybody in towns and villages count. Discipline, a strict economy regime and a high sense of responsibility count.

Comrades and citizens, during the people's 35 years of rule, deep transformations have taken place in the Polish countryside. The proverbial peasant poverty has departed into the irretrievable past; the problem of superfluous people for whom there was no work in their homeland in the past has ceased to exist.

Our farming has developed into an important branch of the economy. The farming profession has gained a high status and is enjoying the respect of our community.

We are accelerating the process of the technological reconstruction of agriculture. Annual investments in farming and other departments of the food sector, excluding spending on the development of industries which manufacture agricultural production resources, is now as high as 130 billion zlotys, that is, one-fifth of our total outlays for the economy.

Nearly 540,000 tractors, 70,000 combines, and several hundred other farm machines, excluding the traditional horse-drawn equipment, are now used in Polish fields.

When the development of farm machinery factories is completed, we will considerably increase our production of tractors, combines, beet combines and other machines. This should fully meet the needs of our agricultural sector. We are extending projects concerning land improvement, irrigation, water supplies for rural areas and agriculture, and the construction of farm buildings. We are also modernizing agricultural electricity installations; we are increasing the supplies of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. The very expensive development and modernization of the chemical industry will insure that more progress will be made in the supplies of agricultural chemicals.

The working and living conditions of the farming population are improving; the construction of housing in rural areas is developing and we are extending the network of rural health service clinics. All farmers have been included in the comprehensive system of retirement benefits. We are making consistent efforts to lighten the heavy burden of rural women who work on farms and in households. Rural children and young people have been given wide access to schools and higher educational establishments and village inhabitants actively contribute in many areas of culture.

The development of farming and rural areas will continue to be assisted by the working class, the intelligentsia, scientists, and technicians of the state and our community. This expresses the current and major thrust of the worker-peasant alliances as well as the awareness of the great role of farming, the problem of feeding the people,and our country's future development.

Dear farmers, dear guests at the National Harvest Home Festival, this year the work of our farmers is particularly hard. The accumulation of tasks following last year's late harvest and incessant rain prevented the planned sowing of the entire winter grain crop last fall. The hard and snowy winter caused considerable sowing losses. Spring floods made the situation even worse. This spring everything possible, under these conditions was done to insure a good harvest. However, the effect of the great efforts made by our farmers and the state was considerably reduced by the drought in May and June.

Our initial estimates indicate a decrease of about 4 million tons in the grain harvest compared with last year and a decrease of nearly 500,000 tons in the rape harvest. Because of this, we are facing a difficult situation, but our agricultural sector and the entire economy are making enormous efforts to insure that the population is properly fed.

The 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum last June defined the tasks to be accomplished in farming and in related industries and services in order to correct the losses in farm production and their effect on the country's food supplies. In the government program, which is based on the plenum resolutions, we have defined the measures which should insure that the agricultural sector performs its tasks, particularly in maintaing the growth of stockbreeding. This program is being perfected and extended with consideration for the further development of the situation and conclusions and suggestions from farmers and their organizations.

I can assure all farmers that the implementation of the 15th plenum resolutions is well advanced and that it is the subject of constant reviews by party echelons and state authorities. The increase of farmers' own fodder production is particularly important. The rainfall in July and August has had a favorable effect on root crops, fields and corn and on fodder plants which will be harvested later. We must now carefully harvest everything that has grown in the fields and preserve it and use it.

Much can be done in every voivodship and in every county to improve the fodder economy. The state is helping in this effort. Despite important conditions, which are more difficult this year than last, the Politburo and the government have decided to buy foreign grain, soybeans, and feed concentrates, which we must have to develop animal production.

This will enable us to maintain the level of allocation of protein feedstuffs which have been set for contracted animal production. But we must all realize that any increase in imports of grain and feedstuffs, accompanied by reduced farm produce exports, is an extreme burden on our entire economy. The scale of this persistent problem and the need for a solution is illustrated by the fact that from 1971-1979, because of the weaker harvests of the past 6 years, we have been forced to import more than 50 million tons of grain and feedstuffs. This has been very expensive.

Our grain imports nearly equal our national production. This is why increased production of grain and fodder is the most important problem for our agricultural sector. To achieve this we must make full use of all reserves and of every opportunity. To insure market supplies of milk and milk products we must increase the number of cows, improve their yields, and streamline the procurement and processing system, particularly in the new and extended small and medium-size food factories.

For this reason, we are planning shortly to increase milk procurement prices. We pay great attention to the growth in the production of calves and heifers, and to the reduction of the slaughter of cows. The maintenance of the number of sows and proper raising of piglets is equally important. All agricultural sectors should take this into account. Our farming is presently facing important and urgent tasks; the lifting of root crops and autumn sowing. They must be conducted more efficiently than ever.

[Text] The early conclusion of our harvest has provided the correct conditions for sowing winter grain this year according to schedule and at the highest agrotechnical level. We attach great importance to the improvement of the structure of sowing, and particularly to a significant increase in the cultivation of winter wheat and high-yield varieties of barley. We also need more rape and we expect that increased procurement prices will encourage farmers to develop cultivation of this plant, which is vitally important to our markets, stockbreeding and industry.

We also need more sugar beet. Because of this, and in accordance with a promise made during a recent meeting with farmers by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, we will increase the procurement prices for sugar beet harvested in 1980 by .30 zloty per quintal. This will undoubtedly persuade farmers to increase their cultivation of this crop next spring.

We expect sugar refinery workers to shorten the length of the sugar campaign and to insure the greatest yield of sugar. This year we have had a good harvest of vegetables and fruit and this, together with a good potato harvest, has created good conditions for supplying our community with farm produce and for increasing our winter reserves. We are making every effort to insure that these tasks are fully and properly carried out in all voivodships and towns.

Esteemed gathering, our party's farm policy, which was established in cooperation with the United Peasant Party, and every government measure to implement this policy in agriculture and related branches of our economy, are calculated to strengthen, modernize and provide Polish farming with the best possible production conditions.

Comrade Edward Gierek said recently that we are guided in the development of agricultural production by stable principles of agricultural policy. This policy creates favorable conditions for the development of production in all agricultural sectors, and insures the acceleration of progress in the working and living conditions of the rural population. This is the supreme principle of our approach to agriculture and we will continue to strengthen and improve conditions for its development.

We are creating favorable conditions for all efficient individual farmers, particularly in the development of farms run by young people, who have permanently linked their future with agriculture, as well as for further strengthening of state and cooperative farms.

We are insuring the increased supply of machinery, trucks and specialized vehicles for agriculture. Because of the improved work of railways, we are accelerating the delivery of coal, cement, fertilizers, liquid fuels, and other products required by the countryside. We are increasing the efficiency of production and repair services, the organization of purchases, and the transport and receipt of farm produce and milk.

Increased investment credits allowed this year are aiding the development of agricultural construction. Over the past economic year, and from July 1978, economic incentives for farmers have been considerably increased. Despite the fact that certain decisions have somewhat increased the burden on individual farms, the overall effect of these changes is beneficial for the rural areas. In addition, the real incomes of farmers have increased by 10-20 [kilkanascie] billion zlotys per year.

Together with all honest farmers, we are concerned that their workshops and every patch of land are well used in production, that land does not become separated from agriculture and that it produces high yields. The natural transfer of cultivated land must not result in poorer use; on the contrary, it should contribute to the rational increase of farms and make possible progress in specialization and concentration of production.

Agricultural producers who increase output and deliveries can be assured that the increase and intensification of farms, increased cultivation and animal breeding will always be profitable. [applause]

Dear farmers and agricultural workers, the near future will decide the final results of your work, and to a great extent will also decide the size of agricultural output in 1980. We firmly believe that you will do everything possible to harvest the remaining crops, to make the most efficient use of this year's entire crop, to utilize every possible opportunity to maintain and increase animal production; and to do everything this fall to achieve higher yields next year.

We are depending on you to use every hectare of land more and more effectively and to realize the potential of every farm, with benefits for agriculture and the nation's food supply.

Comrades and citizens: Let us warmly and cordially thank the hosts of this year's harvest home festival, and all people of Piotrkow, for the efficient organization of the meeting of farmers from the entire republic, for a warm and hospitable reception in beautifully decorated and renovated old Piotrkow, and for the preparation of the worthy setting of today's ceremony. [applause]

While congratulating you, dear people of Piotrkow, on your present achievements, we wish you more success in your work and further contributions to the creation of national wealth. We once more warmly thank all farmers and food sector workers in Poland, and their families, for their dedicated labor. [applause] With all our hearts we wish you success in your exhausting, difficult, but honorable work. We wish you and your families health and good luck.

Glory to the people of farming work. Long live and flourish the worker-peasant alliance, and foundation of peoples power. Long live and flourish our homeland, the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

ZANDAROWSKI, OTHERS ATTEND AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN SPALA

LD101140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting of some 400 young frontrankers, individual farmers, those employed in agriculture or in centers that provide services for the rural areas, and workers in industrial enterprises whose output is required by the food industry, took place in Spala, Piotrkow Voivodship, on the eve of the central harvest festival celebrations.

The participants in the meeting sent a letter to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in which they cordially thanked him for his personal concern for the problems of the rural areas and agriculture, and for the consistency with which the party is implementing the program for the development of the entire food industry.

Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, thanked the representatives of the young rural generation for their efforts and their involvement in implementing the program for the development of the food industry on behalf of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee and Edward Gierek personally.

Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Longin Cegielski, vice premier and member of the United Peasant Party's Supreme Committee Presidium; Roman Malinowski, secretary of the Supreme Committee and member of the Supreme Committee Presidium; and Jerzy Wojtecki, director of the agriculture and food department of the PZPR Central Committee, also took part in the meeting.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS LEBANON--A delegation of the Main Administration of the Federation of the Polish Socialist Youth Unions, which had visited Lebanon at the invitation of the PLO, returned to Warsaw on 31 August. The delegation, which met with Yasir 'Arafat, toured the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon and met with representatives of Palestinian culture, labor and other spheres. The delegation also met with representatives of Lebanese youth. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

PCI OFFICIAL VISITS--Luciano Barca, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate, who is visiting Poland, has been received by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat. The two officials exchanged information on the current issues of PZPR and PCI activities, paying special attention to economic policy. Luciano Barca also met with Stanislaw Wronski, Central Committee member and chief editor of NOWE DROGI. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA--A culture and education cooperation agreement for 1979-80 was signed in Lagos. The agreement expresses the special meaning of cooperation in these fields for the development of friendly Polish-Nigerian relations. The agreement was signed by Poland's Ambassador to Nigeria Witold Jurasz on the Polish side, and Foreign Affairs Minister General-Major Henry Adefope on the Nigerian side. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT WORLD OIL CONGRESS OPENING 9 SEPTEMBER

AU110935 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Sep 79 pp 1,5 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1979--Under the high patronage of Romania's president, the World Petroleum Congress opened in Bucharest on Sunday [9 September]. This international scientific meeting gathers 5,000 participants from 70 countries.

Addressing the inaugural meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I am extremely pleased to extend to you, all the participants in the Tenth World Petroleum Congress, a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the State Council, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as of my own behalf.

Our country--which has an old and rich tradition in oil extraction and processing--is happy to play host to this prestigious world meeting, called upon to occasion a broad debate and a comprehensive exchange of opinions and experience among scientists and reputed experts in the exploration, extraction and processing of crude.

Your congress is taking place at a moment when the economic crisis, especially the energy and oil crisis, continues to worsen in the world, which creates ever more serious difficulties and complications to the economic and social development of all states. It is a fact that the current oil crisis is most of all caused by the tremendous growth of the consumption of this important natural resource, by its ever more intense demand by all states. Thus, in the last 20 years alone, world petroleum consumption has more than doubled. Moreover, this crisis is generated, to a great extent, by the fact that in the world oil policy there has not been a clear perspective on the rational exploitation and utilization of these resources. In particular, it should be said that adequate attention has not been paid to the complete recovery of oil from the deposits exploited. On the other hand, the crisis is amplified also by the unmeasured, abnormal rise of oil prices, which exceeds by far exploitation expense. You, as oil experts, must know that at present the prices of oil reach levels that contravene all logic and cannot be accounted for by any economic reason. At the same time, we must point out that, in the conditions of the rapid growth of consumption, the search for, the identification and capitalization of new power sources have been neglected and in certain cases the use of important energy sources, such as coal, has been restricted. All this faces mankind with extremely serious and pressing problems which call for the adoption of a new conduct and of a new policy of exploitation and use of oil. Presently, it is necessary to find ways of solving the huge difficulties created by the energy crisis, by the oil crisis which, in the circumstances of the ever closer interdependencies characterizing contemporary development, affects, in one way or another, all states, the entire mankind.

In light of these realities, your congress which opens today acquires special importance. It is called upon to consider, responsibly and thoroughly, the present and future petroleum problems, to help find new ways and means to overcome the serious consequences of the current energy crisis, to ensure the development of modern civilization in the new conditions. Certainly, one must first think of the need to step up surveying and geological explorations for the identification of new petroleum and gas deposits. At the same time, greater stress should be placed on improving development technologies and techniques, to increase the recovery index, given the fact that at present only one-third of the resources are extracted on an average, leaving huge reserves unused. Particularly important is also to have rational consumption, do away with the waste of oil, with the unjustified use of this precious natural resources.

With your remarkable experience in petroleum, you can make your contribution to the discovery of new nonhydrocarbon sources of energy and fuel. Highly important is to use to good advantage the energy of the waters, winds and waves, of the earth and of biomass. Firmer steps should be taken to find new substitutes for the production of energy and as raw materials for the chemical and petrochemical industries.

In solving all these problems, of decisive importance is the broad promotion of international cooperation in all fields, economic cooperation and production cooperation among all countries. Cooperation should be stepped up in scientific and technological research, science being the basic factor called upon to provide for the future energy needs of the planet by going deeper in the study of matter and natural phenomena. As far as she is concerned, Romania has drafted a comprehensive energy research and development program whose guidelines extend to the year 2000. This program, which is to be discussed and approved by the twelfth congress of our party, sets the country's general energy policy providing an ample aggregate of measures for the surveying, discovery, use and management of the energy potential, including oil and gas resources. In making our energy research and development program, we started from the need for Romania to become self-sufficient in energy and fuel in the next decade. For that purpose, priority efforts are made to use new sources of energy, and manage as efficiently as possible the national potential, through a rational energy and fuel utilization system. We place great emphasis on the low fuel and energy consuming industries, as well on those industries whereby raw materials, petroleum and other energy producing materials are highly processed. By taking action for the successful implementation of this program, Romania is also determined to promote broad cooperation in energy with all the states, on a mutually advantageous basis, in the spirit of the principles of equality, respect for national sovereignty and independence which are the basis of our entire international policy.

In our opinion, there is a close correlation between the economic crisis, energy crisis included, and the major issues confronting mankind today. While approaching the matters of rational petroleum development and use, we cannot overlook the scope of the arms race. Apart from being a heavier burden to the peoples and increasing the danger of another world war, the strong arsenal of weapons and military technique which has accumulated in the world is a huge consumer of energy, petroleum; a factor speeding up the energy crisis. Disarmament, if achieved, could release important fuel and energy resources for the economic and social development of the peoples. We must act so that the resources of our planet, petroleum included, should not serve war and destruction, but only man, the welfare of all nations, world progress.

It is also a fact that many of the difficulties mankind is confronted with today as a result of the economic crisis are the consequence of the perpetuation in the international life of inequitable relations, generated by the old imperialist and colonialist policies, of domination and oppression, that have led to the division of the world into rich and poor countries, making our age, when science and technology have been asserting themselves to an unprecedented degree, to be one in which a large part of the population is still underdeveloped economically and socially. The maintenance and widening of the big gaps separating these states as a result of this policy is a serious factor of economic instability, making the crisis sharper and perpetuating international tension.

That is why we consider that it is in the interest of all states, of all peoples to rally their efforts for the soonest eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, grounded on full equality and equity, conducive to the more rapid progress of all countries--to those lagging behind in particular--to a broad access of all nations to the gains of modern science and technology.

New relations should be established in the utilization of the planet's oil resources, as well as just ratios between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured products, which should stimulate the efforts of all countries--of the developing ones in particular--for developing their economy, for capitalizing their national riches. All this will strengthen the world economic stability, will positively influence the entire contemporary development, the life of all peoples.

Another reality of today's world, highly connected with the energy and oil crisis, is the accentuation, in the international arena, of the tendencies to redivide the zones of influence and domination. This leads to the deepening of interstate contradictions, to states of tension and conflict, endangering international peace and security. In such conditions, everything possible must be done for a complete renunciation of force and threat of force in international life, for the settlement of any interstate litigious issues and conflicts by peaceful negotiations alone, avoiding armed clashes and military confrontations which--as facts prove--only aggravate the situation, causing great damage and suffering to the peoples. The fact is well-known that the ownership of sources of oil and its sale in the world market have always been a matter of dispute, a serious factor of animosity in the international life. We must do our utmost so that oil no longer is a source of conflict and interstate litigations, but the object of productive collaboration and cooperation among fully sovereign nations, equal in rights, masters of their national riches, of their own destinies.

We consider that under the present circumstances, when mankind faces so many complex problems, all the states and governments, all the peoples must cooperate for their solving, so that all nations, the entire mankind, advance freely on the road of progress, welfare and civilization, of collaboration and peace.

Romania, taking an active part in the international life, in the solving of the major problems confronting mankind, is resolved to further make her full contribution to the establishment of interstate relations of full equality and mutual regard, to the abolition of war from the life of our society, to the peaceful settlement of any sources of tension and conflict, to the achievement of disarmament, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to the building of a better and juster world on our planet. Everything possible must be necessarily done for the democratization of the international relations, for a policy of detente, of observance of the peoples' national independence, of collaboration and peace--prerequisites for all peoples' progress and welfare.

In conclusion, I should like to express my conviction that this important world meeting will score best results, going down as a new moment in the progress of science and practice in the domain of oil, in the ever closer cooperation among peoples for solving the vital problems of human civilization. With this conviction, I wish full success to the proceedings of the congress. It might be good to add to the slogan of the Moscow and Tokyo congresses that which states: petroleum for peace, for the progress of mankind. This would be a better match for the aspirations of the peoples, for the objectives of scientists which always stand for peace, for collaboration. I wish all participants ever greater achievements in their future activity. I wish you a pleasant stay in Romania.

DEPUTY PREMIER BURTICA RECEIVES UAE OIL MINISTER

AU101931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10.9/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on September 10 Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates.

Examined were the possibilities of further developing the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION

AU102023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Spetember 10 the delegation of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, made up of Julien Amery M.P., head of the delegation; Maurice Macmillan, John Biggs-Davisson and Lord Cranbourn, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Great Britain, which develop continually in most varied domains. Likewise, they pointed to the contribution the political organizations in Romania and Great Britain can make to enlarging the Romanian-British political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations.

Current problems of international life were also approached, with emphasis placed in this context on the need for more intense efforts from all states, from political forces and public opinion to step up the process of detente and collaboration among all nations, for the development of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of views highlighted the importance of the complete implementation, as a coherent whole, of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, of thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid conference and solving by negotiations the tension and conflicts in various parts of the world. The need was emphasized for concrete, efficient measures for military disengagement, disarmament, nuclear in the first place, without which detente, peace and security cannot be conceived in Europe and the world over.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, Queen Elizabeth II and Margaret Thatcher.

AGERPRES: 'MERCHANT FLEET WILL DOUBLE BY 1985'

AU071050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1979--By the end of the 1976-1980 five-year plan period, Romania's merchant fleet will number 200 ships of various capacities and uses, totalling about 3.5 million dwt. The great majority of these ships will be built at the shipyards of Constanta, Galati, Braila, Tulcea, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Mangalia. At the end of the Second World War, the Romanian merchant fleet had only two ships.

Romania's ever more active participation in the world economic circuit determines the substantive development of her merchant fleet. As stipulated by the draft directives of the Twelfth RCP Congress, by the end of the next five-year period (1981-1985) Romania's merchant fleet will have about seven million dwt capacity. This will result in a growth of the volume of transported goods--2.2-2.5 times more than in 1980.

It is stipulated that the participation of the Romanian fleet in sea transport increase in 1990 by 75-80 per cent of the total volume of exportables, as compared to 50 per cent in 1980. Romania's merchant fleet in 1990 will have an almost 11 million capacity.

To this end ship building will develop uninterruptedly.

At the Romanian shipyards 55,000, 65,000-80,000 and 150,000 dwt ships continue to be built. Worth mentioning is the fact that three 150,000 dwt ships--"Independenta", "Unirea" and "Libertatea"--built at the Constanta shipyard, are the newest ships of the Romanian merchant fleet.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING OF PARTY CADRES HELD 5-7 SEPTEMBER

AU072125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1979--A working meeting with the first secretaries of the county party committees, other party and state activists, chief editors of the central and local press, took place on September 5, 6 and 7, at the CC of the RCP, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Members of the party leadership participated in the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting included questions related to the activity of the county party committees for the carrying through of the party and state decisions in all domains; the work style and methods of the party bodies and organizations; the activity with cadres; the political-ideological activity; the mass political activity and the press activity; the running of these activities by the county party committees; the preparation and holding of party elections and of the 12th congress of the party.

All first secretaries of the county party committee and of [the] Bucharest municipality took the floor during the proceedings in [the] plenum.

Nicolae Ceausescu also met the first secretaries of the county party committees and of [the] Bucharest municipality within a special session and analyzed problems regarding the 1980-1985 five-year plan in the respective regions.

At the debates per sections, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Dumitru Popescu and Ilie Radulescu read reports on the problems on the agenda.

84 participants took the floor within the sessions in plenum and per sections.

This working meeting falls within the democratic practice of the RCP leadership to permanently consult its active, the communists, the masses of working people, for solving the major problems in the political, economic and social-cultural activity.

The achievements recorded in the branches of material production were emphasized, in augmenting the national wealth and raising the living standard. Likewise, in a critical and self-critical spirit, the participants in the debates pointed to the shortcomings remaining in industry, agriculture, building, in realizing some investments, and presented the measures to be taken for the prompt elimination of the shortcomings mentioned.

The participants in the debates committed themselves to intensify the organizational work for the complete implementation of the plan for this year, for the whole quinquennium, for the strengthening of the criticism and self-criticism in the inner party life, for the firm promotion of the collective work and leadership.

The speaker also referred to measures for a better organization of the work of knowledge, preparation, selection, and promotion of cadres, to the firmer promotion of cadres from among workers, women and youth.

They also highlighted that action will be taken for the improvement of the forms and means of political-educational activity, the improvement of the content of the press and of the radiotelevision programmes.

The speakers expressed their full adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the RCP. They strongly affirmed during the meeting the determination to develop and intensify the policy of broad international collaboration of Romania, to campaign firmly for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, to increase the contribution to the struggle for freedom and independence of all nations, for the firm promotion of the cause of peace, security and detente, for a better and more just world on our planet.

Nocolae Ceausescu made a speech at the end of the meeting. The speech is to be released.

METAL MINISTRY MANAGEMENT MEETING ADDRESSED BY CEAUSESCU

AU311045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu made at working meeting with the metallurgical ministry management in Bucharest 29 August 1979]

[Text] Assessing the results recorded in the past years in the iron and steel industry and the contribution made by that industry to developing the national economy, the party secretary general also stressed the serious shortcomings and drawbacks that still persist in the activity of the relevant ministry management and that of certain centrals and units. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the nonfulfillment of the production plan in the case of steel, rolled goods and other products and recommended that firm and responsible action should be taken to recoup lags and completely fulfill this year's tasks. He also recommended that greater attention be paid to improving the quality of steel and of iron and steel products generally since this is of great importance for our machine-building industry and for our overall national economy. In this context, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that a better standardization of production, optimal technological processes and firm observation of the established quality norms be insured.

The party secretary general also stressed that the ministry, centrals and all those active in metallurgy must more intensively focus their efforts on improving the index of metal extraction to increase its value, to reduce fuel and energy consumption by applying new technologies, improving aggregates, increasing efficiency and by making better use of heat throughout the metallurgical production process. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that it is necessary for each unit to form special collectives in charge of closely following the reduction of energy consumption per ton of product.

The party secretary general also demanded that an urgent program of measures be worked out for the repair and maintenance of equipment, for reconditioning parts and subassemblies so that all aggregates can operate properly and that down times can be eliminated.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that all necessary measures be taken to commission investments on schedule and within the planned parameters so as to insure the necessary equipment for the new units and the complete fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the next year's plan.

The party secretary general recommended that action be taken to reduce metal imports along with making better use of foreign markets in a greater number of countries and of Romanian iron and steel products.

As for scientific research, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that it be better oriented toward resolving the complex problems raised by the development and modernization process of our iron and steel industry. [paragraph continues]

He stressed that specialists and research workers should work directly in productive units and thus contribute directly to improving the technological processes, to improving product quality, the proper husbanding of metal and to working out new procedures designed to insure a better use of raw materials required by the iron and steel industry.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that the ministry, centrals, the management cadres and all those active in the iron and steel industry will take firm and responsible action to rapidly eliminate existing shortcomings and improve the activity in all sectors, so that the iron and steel industry will make a greater contribution to the development of the national economy and to Socialist Romania's constant progress.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS TO CHEMICAL MINISTRY MANAGEMENT 30 AUGUST

AU031725 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 30 August meeting with the Leadership Council of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and with other cadres employed in that area--place not given]

[Text] While praising the good results attained in recent years in the chemical industry and the contribution made by this branch to developing the national economy, the party secretary general also pointed out the serious laggings in this sector and shortcomings in the activities of the ministry leadership and of its centrals. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the fact that the production plan for certain items has not been fulfilled, and examined in depth the causes that led to this situation; he requested that resolute steps be taken to do away with the failings.

Referring to the fact that various production facilities were not put into operation by the planned deadlines, the party secretary general criticized the Ministry of Chemical Industry for the delays in completing blueprints and technological processes, and requested measures to make up for the delays, to fulfill the plan and to insure that the installations function at maximum capacity. The ministries of chemical industry, industrial construction and machine-building must work out detailed programs for each building site, so that the planned projects can be commissioned as soon as possible. Along this line, he stressed that the ministry of machine-building industry must provide all the equipment required for the new facilities, as envisaged in the special programs established for this purpose.

Highlighting the failings noted in the exploitation, maintenance and checking of the equipment, the party secretary general requested improvements in the measures concerning the organization of overhaul work and the production of subassemblies and spare parts, as well as precise responsibilities for the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the centrals and the plants. He also recommended keeping rigorous records of installation overhaul, which is to be viewed as an investment. The party secretary general requested that a special program be worked out with the greatest possible expediency, envisaging specific solutions to radically solve this problem.

Comrade Nocolae Ceausescu indicated that contracts for the purchase of domestic and foreign installations should be concluded within the legal terms. In this connection, he insisted on the need to work out standards for engines; installations; measuring, control and automation apparatus; and for the materials and other products required for the new chemical facilities.

Mentioning the achievements attained in improving product quality, the party secretary general indicated that actions should be taken so that by 1980 the structure of the production can be radically improved.

He also stressed the need for more resolute steps to reduce energy and fuel consumption, by applying improved technologies, and channelling the development of the chemical production toward sectors which make more efficient use of raw materials and require less energy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also requested measures to reduce imports and to market Romanian chemical products more profitably in foreign markets, and in a larger number of countries.

Praising the good results attained in chemical research, and its contribution to the development of the national economy and to the development of new technologies, the party secretary general requested that greater attention be devoted to key interests, to working out processes for recovering and reusing all resources, to intensifying investigations designed to permit utilization of new sources of energy, and to expanding the scope of research of problems concerning rapid progress in the areas of chemical industry and energy production.

Highlighting the need to considerably increase labor productivity, the party secretary general requested immediate steps to expand the mechanization and automation of production processes and to raise the level of training of all working people.

Referring to the need to improve the organization of the leadership of the ministry and of the centrals, and to enhance the cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan, the party secretary general stressed that the system of collective leadership, and the role played by the working people's councils in dealing with the current and long-term activities of the enterprises must be strengthened.

In concluding, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the ministry, the centrals, the leadership cadres and all those employed in the chemical industry will act resolutely and responsibly to eliminate the shortcomings and to raise the activities in this important sector of the national economy to the level of current requirements, so that the chemical industry can make an ever greater contribution to fulfilling the 5-year plan and to the future development of the country, to Socialist Romania's continuous progress.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--A protocol was signed in Bucharest on the development of the technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and Soviet researchers into physics, chemistry, electronics and biology. The signing rounds off the visit paid to Romania at the invitation of the National Council for Science and Technology by Academician Professor A.M. Prokhorov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Moscow Institute of Physics. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TITO RETURN FROM NONALINED CONFERENCE

Ireland Stopover

LD100946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Shannon--On his way back from the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, stayed at Shannon Airport, Ireland, for a short time this morning.

The president of the republic was greeted by representatives of the Irish Government and by local government officials. Also present was Zivan Berisavluevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Ireland, based in London.

After a short stay at Shannon Airport, one of the largest airport crossroads in Europe for transatlantic flights, President Tito's special plane left for Belgrade at 0930.

Belgrade Arrival

LD101144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 10 (TANJUG)--At 11.20 GMT today, President Tito arrived in Belgrade by special plane from Havana where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth non-aligned summit.

Greeting at Airport

LD102321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, returned to Yugoslavia at noon today to a magnificent welcome from 100,000 Belgrade citizens, after a sojourn of several days in Havana, where he headed the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries.

Comrade Tito was greeted and welcomed at Surcin Airport, which was adorned with Yugoslav flags and welcoming slogans, by the highest-ranking officials of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the city of Belgrade. President Tito was accompanied into Belgrade by the members of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth summit in Havana: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic.

On emerging from the aircraft, the president at once greeted the Yugoslav officials welcoming him: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Cvijetin Mijatovic and Petar Stambolic, members of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (SIV); Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists; Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Federation of the Trade Unions; Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; Kosta Nadj, president of SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans Associations of the National Liberation War] of Yugoslavia; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Dobroslav Culafic,

president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the SIV; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber; Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbian SAWP; Dusan Ilijetic, member of SIV; Djuro Kladarin, member of the Council of the Federation; Vojin Nikolic, member of the Council of the Federation; Pavle Savic, president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Committee for Foreign Policy; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly; Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists Central Committee; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Vladimir Babsek, president of the SAWPY Municipal Conference; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Army District; Maj Gen Drago Nikolic, chef de cabinet of the supreme commander and of the federal secretary for national defence; and others.

TITO REVIEWS HAVANA CONFERENCE ON ARRIVAL IN BELGRADE

AU101243 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Statement by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at the Belgrade airport upon his arrival from the Havana sixth summit conference of nonalined countries--live]

[Text] We are returning from the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonalined countries in Havana, which yesterday concluded its work with success. I want immediately to point out that we are satisfied with the results of the conference. It was seen at the conference how strongly our movement has expanded. Over two-thirds of the countries in the world now belong to it or cooperate with it in various capacities, as do the liberation movements and many international organizations. It is a significant fact that new countries of Latin America and Asia have joined the movement. The nonalined policy is increasingly more present in Europe, something which is very important. All this confirms its universal character.

The Havana conference has clearly demonstrated that the policy and movement of nonalined countries are an independent, nonbloc world factor even though there were attempts to present them in a different light. The scope of the influence of the blocs and bloc policy is being constantly narrowed and this is of enormous importance for the entire international relations and the future of mankind. Considered as a whole, it can be freely stated that the principles and the basic orientation of the nonalined policy and movement have never before been as resolutely defended and asserted in the entire period since the Belgrade conference. This has found its expression in the very good political-economic declaration of the conference.

It has been confirmed once again that the nonalined policy is an indispensable prerequisite for the independence and equality of countries in fulfilling their aspirations toward quicker development in peace and freedom and for their active participation in broad international activities. The nonalined policy represents a strong support for the liberation movements. Today the nonalined policy is a powerful motive force of positive changes in the international political and economic relations benefiting all countries and peoples. It is in this wherein lies its progressive role as well as its enormous responsibility.

This time, too, the anticolonial and anti-imperialist character of the nonalined policy and its orientation against all forms of foreign interference, domination and political and economic hegemony have been strongly emphasized.

I particularly want to stress the importance of a general agreement on the further roads and steps which should make it possible to move over to concrete measures and to build a new and more just international economic system. This is a very important problem of energy [Tito corrects himself] here also there is the very important problem of energy, technology and so forth. All this requires constructive negotiations between developed and developing countries. I consider it necessary that the nonalined and developing countries, on the basis of their joint strategy, should direct their efforts precisely toward solving the economic problems. The closest possible cooperation and a more effective implementation of the already adopted decisions and conclusions are needed.

An essential unity based on common interests was demonstrated in relation to the basic problems discussed by the conference. The action capability of nonalined countries has been strengthened. Thus, accordingly, we have never lost sight of the fact that the nonalined movement is formed of big and small countries which differ among themselves as regards their historical development, the degree of their development and their social systems. For this reason it is quite natural that different views on individual questions, too, were manifested. We encountered such occurences in the past and will probably encounter them in the future, too. The only thing that we must not tolerate is any unprincipled attitude, because this is alien to the essence of the movement and causes it great harm.

Of course, various unfavorable circumstances in the entire sphere of international relations, too, have an effect on the movement. It also is exposed to pressure from the blocs. But what is essential is the fact that the nonalined countries are voluntarily uniting around broader common interests and on the basis of their common principles and aims. What is essential is the fact that they direct activity to building more just political and economic relations in the world. It is in this wherein lie the readiness and strength of our movement and it is in this wherein lies also one of the most important results of this conference.

I particularly want to stress the need for constantly strengthening democratic relations and practice within our movement. Experience has always shown that democratic actions can only [Tito corrects himslef] that undemocratic actions can only weaken the unity, solidarity and action capability of the movement. The nonalined policy and movement cannot be a factor in the struggle for the democratization of international relations or a force of attraction for other countries, movements and parties unless they themselves represent an example of democratic practice in all spheres and forms of their activity. It is precisely for this reason that we must in the future devote great attention to the question of democratic relations in the movement.

I wish to point out with satisfaction that, actively participating in the work of the conference, an enormous majority of the delegations demonstrated a high degree of respect and understanding for the views of others, thus striving to adopt decisions by democratic consensus.

Our delegation had very many contacts and talks which were devoted both to the currently important problems of nonalinement and to the development of bilateral relations. I met and had a friendly exchange of views with about 30 heads of states or governments of nonalined countries. In the same way, other members of our delegation also had meetings with many heads of other delegations and liberation movements. A great identity of the basic views on the most important questions of international relations--as well as a mutual determination to comprehensively promote our bilateral cooperation--were manifested at all of these meetings.

I want especially to mention the very useful talks which, together with the members of the delegation, I held with President Fidel Castro and his closest associates about the questions on the agenda of the conference and about international relations in general.

We agreed that a closer cooperation between our countries is necessary in the field of bilateral relations and in the implementation of the nonalined policy, something which is in our mutual interests and even in wider interest.

At the conference and in the talks it was possible to hear many tributes to our principled policy. I want to state in conclusion that in the future, too, we will, together with other nonalined countries, continue to contribute as much as possible to strengthening the reputation and the role of the nonalined policy and movement. All of us who belong to the movement have an enormous responsibility for the consistent implementation of the nonalined policy and of all adopted principles as well as of the declaration and other documents of the conference. This also implies a broader cooperation of our movement with other factors in the world in the struggle for peace, security, independence and free development, that is, for the interests of all mankind. It is in this way alone that we can meet the difficult tasks historically placed before us. Thank you. [applause]

RESULTS OF HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE EXAMINED

'Warning' to Egypt

LD091214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 9 (TANJUG)--This morning Egypt received in Havana its hardest blow on the international scene since it signed the peace treaty with Israel.

At the summit of the nonaligned this treaty and the Camp David accords were condemned extremely sharply as being against the interests of the Arab nation and especially those of the Palestinian people. The movement is to decide on the status of Egypt in the nonaligned movement by the next Ministerial Conference, to take place in New Delhi in 1981.

This decision means that the last "controversial question" on the agenda of the closed session of the heads of state or government has been dealt with (for the moment the details are not yet known). There was then a short pause before the official closing of the sixth conference of the nonaligned.

Although the condemnation of the Egyptian Government is extremely sharp, this decision is still a compromise, for Egypt has not been suspended from the movement, although this was demanded by the Arab countries.

Arab reaction was exceptionally sharp: a complete boycott of Egypt on all fronts, including activity to bring about its suspension from the non-aligned movement. This activity has now virtually been brought to an end because As-Sadat's policy has not only failed to provide the opportunity for an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis, but has led to an exacerbation of the situation. Israel's conduct is becoming increasingly arrogant as it refuses to recognize the rights of the Palestinians, especially the P.L.O. and continues striking at Lebanon.

For this reason, and taking all other factors into consideration, the summit's decision this morning seems a logical consequence of developments. The most important is yet to be achieved: Since Egypt has been given the most serious possible warning, efforts must be intensified for an overall and just solution to the Middle East crisis and above all, for the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

Press on Nonalined Character

LD101426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG)--The sixth non-aligned summit in Havana has forcefully reaffirmed the independent and non-bloc character of the policy and movement of non-alignment, the Yugoslav press assesses unanimously. The democratic methods of adopting stands and making decisions on the basis of consensus and the spirit of togetherness are of primary importance for the further growth and consolidation of the non-aligned movement, the press stresses.

The Yugoslav press highlights the summit's tribute to President Tito's absolute commitment to the goals of non-alignment and bids welcome to the Yugoslav president who returns to Yugoslavia today from another of his peace missions.

It is of importance for the future of the movement of non-alignment and relations within it that it be known and understood that there exists, lives and struggles in it a current which differently views non-alignment and its fundamental principles and strives to change its course, POLITIKA writes.

Regretfully, the daily writes, the further activity and efforts of this "radical" minority, which was very vocal at the Havana summit, must be counted with.

The daily sets out, however, that the Havana summit rejected all attempts at re-orienting non-alignment and drawing it towards a bloc and, by categorically confirming the movement's independent and non-bloc orientation, that it created conditions for the further expansion of non-alignment and the unity of the movement.

BORBA specifically refers to the Havana summit's condemnation of Egypt, saying that the condemnation carries specific weight because it was reached by consensus.

Leaving the possible decision on Egypt's suspension to the Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, in 1981, the non-aligned, according to the daily's opinion, have manifested an exceptional sense of responsibility, democracy and respect for their own principles and policy. The daily believes that thereby, Egypt has been given the opportunity to get into step with other Arab nations, as well as with all non-aligned countries (to which Egypt is also historically tied as one of the founding countries) in the search of the all-encompassing and just solution of the Middle East crisis.

Referring to the summit's decision on Kampuchea, BORBA points out that Yugoslavia, together with a large number of countries, has placed a reservation on this decision, (?believing) that the use of force in settling of disputes and imposing of own will by military intervention is contrary to the (?principles ordained) in the U.N. Charter and the non-aligned policy. Yugoslavia, hence, sees the settlement of the Southeastern Asian crisis primarily in the withdrawal of foreign troops and in the respect for the independence of every country.

BORBA believes that the settlement of the Kampuchean problem should be based on the basic principles of the non-aligned movement, which, above all, call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and respect of Kampuchea's independence.

The Zagreb VJESNIK stresses that no final document of the summit till now has ever confirmed so clearly and unanimously the principles, goals and commitment of the policy and movement of non-alignment.

The daily points out that in the period to come the non-aligned will be even more engaged in international events, owing to the growing awareness that only non-alignment can be a true signpost to the essentially new relations in the world.

TANJUG Conclusions

LD101424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 10 (TANJUG)--The 6th summit of the nonaligned, which has just ended after 12 days intensive work in Havana, was the largest ever nonaligned gathering. The first and immediate conclusion is that the sixth conference was on the whole successful. It was a dialogue (?through) free exchange of opinion held openly, at public sessions, both when there was agreement and when there was disagreement. Objectively speaking both agreement and disagreement could logically be expected. Agreement, on the one hand, is the consequence of the commitment of the movement's members to the policy of nonalignment, while disagreement is the consequence of the diversity of interests which must exist in this great mosaic of social systems, development levels, historical outlooks, geo-political positions. For this reason, the adjustment of these interests through democratic practice and cooperation has become one of the basic characteristics of both this summit and the movement as a whole.

The second conclusion is on the affirmation of the authentic principles of nonalignment and the acceptance of the movement as an authentic, independent and non-bloc factor. The principles of nonalignment and its objectives were the permanent themes in the speeches of almost all the participants in the debate and received support which could virtually be considered as a plebiscite and, as such, entered into the final document--the political declaration. Special accent was placed on non-interference and non-intervention with insistence of the absolute need for the unity of movement members.

On the question of unity, there is no doubt that it can be achieved as unity in diversity. The nonaligned must become accustomed to and accept the fact that they must live with differences. This is all the more so as the differences involved are not in questions of principle, for principles are the property of all. Such conviction and commitment became evident in Havana to the greatest possible extent. There are, of course, always dissonant tones, but they have not been able to spoil the promise of all that great attention will be paid to unity and the conviction of all that unity is absolutely essential for the future of nonalignment.

President Tito also spoke about unity at the final formal session, when the conference of nonaligned passed a special resolution paying him tribute for all he has done for the creation and development of nonalignment. "We are happy that unity has been successfully preserved at this summit. We have passed deicisions of huge importance for the further development of the movement and the consolidation of the policy of nonalignment," said President Tito.

The nonaligned have seen that the preservation of unity is one of the essential guarantees of their independence, for divided they would be weaker and their independence and integrity threatened. Nonalignment develops thanks to the very unity and consistency of the nonaligned on the basis of fundamental options, and is spreading to other areas. Today, the nonaligned movement makes up over 110 members, observers and guests, four times as many as 18 years ago in Belgrade.

The Havana conference has clearly demonstrated that nonalignment is not a "three-continent" movement but rather a movement which has forcefully taken hold of Europe too. The old continent, over which the winds of cold war have raged, was well represented in Havana--with three full members and 8 guests. This demonstrates that nonalignment is gaining a global, universal character. Its function of independent factor in the world is spreading and strengthening.

This basic line, which is the essential part of the movement and has followed it since its conception two decades ago, is symbolised in the best way through the tribute paid to the personality and work of President Tito. Tens of leaders pointed out Tito's contribution in their speeches in the general debate, stressing his role in all the efforts to make the movement what it is today. In addition, the resolution on the tribute to President Tito was the climax of all--it was the triumph for Tito's path, the triumph for nonalignment and all the messages which the policy of nonalignment, the hope of the world, bears with it.

Sundic Commentary

LD102040 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The complete success of the sixth conference of heads of state of government of the nonalined countries and special tribute for President Tito are the two basic characteristics of the conclusion of the Havana gathering. The nonalined movement has remained faithful to its original principles and axioms, capable or resisting all pressures from outside and any deviation within its ranks. The movement has, in the best way, passed the test of maturity and with its coming of age has entered new battles for a lasting and stable peace in the world, the right of every nation to decide its fate itself and against all forms of foreign domination and hegemony.

The political declaration obliges all member countries of the nonalined movement to consistently apply the principles which are contained in it, both in mutual relations and in the general sphere of international politics. The meeting in Havana was not an easy test for the nonalined movement. Both before and during it a real battle was waged to reaffirm its original--yes original--principles. In this most difficult and longest battle a key role was played by Yugoslavia and President Tito. This is the unanimous opinion of all the participants of the conference and all those who at close quarters followed its work. The victory of the principles formulated by the founders of the nonalined movement--Tito, 'Abd an-Nasir and Nehru--could not be brought into question for the simple reason that the huge majority of member countries had remained faithful to them. The strength of the mainstream of the movement guarded the movement from any deviation. It was demonstrated yet again that the movement and policy of nonalinement constitute an irreplaceable factor of peace and equal international cooperation and, by the same token, the safest support for the independence of all those countries which consistently implement the policy of nonalinement.

At the meeting in Havana many questions of vital interest to world peace were raised. In the period from Havana to the seventh conference of heads of state or government, which is to be held in the capital of Iraq, Baghdad, the movement will have to confirm daily the unity of its ranks and its action capability, not only in words but also in practice. The principles adopted in Belgrade and confirmed in Havana, and primarily the extrabloc orientation of the movement, are the only signposts for Baghdad. They have been formulated precisely and cannot be interpreted or implemented in various ways. In Havana there were such attempts and there will probably be more in the future, too. This harms the movement and in particular the interests of those countries which depart from the principles of the policy of nonalinement. The sixth summit confirmed its resolve not to accept such departures and for the movement in the future to oppose any alinement within its ranks.

The meeting in Havana also showed the military blocs that their endeavors to split the movement of nonalined countries were in vain.

Strengthened by the new member countries, the movement of nonalinement is entering a new period in the struggle for peace, justice and equality for all countries, both great and small, with the unshakable conviction that the future of the international community in general depends on the outcome of this struggle. Tito and Yugoslavia will, as hitherto, continue to be among the front ranks in this great struggle.

REPORTAGE ON STATE OF, PROBLEMS IN ECONOMY

Leaders on Unfavorable Trends

LD051825 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)--The executive secretaries for economic affairs of the top party leaderships of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces today criticized the delays in dealing with unfavourable economic trends in the country. At today's meeting in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, the executive secretaries singled out prices (a price freeze has been in effect in Yugoslavia for a month now), foreign trade, the high foreign payment deficit and the persistent increase in all forms of consumption as areas giving particular cause for concern.

Today's meeting focused on ideological-political aspects of the economic situation in the country. The Yugoslav economy, it was also noted, has registered a dynamic growth in industrial production, labour productivity and employment in the first six months of this year. There have been delays, however, in taking the measures necessary to restrain investment and consumption, so that improvement in these areas cannot be expected before the end of this or the beginning of next year.

Although positive trends can already be perceived in all of Yugoslavia's republics and provinces, economic difficulties cannot be effectively dealt with overnight, it was noted.

Unlawful Conduct, Acts

LD042256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Economic Crimes"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Unlawful conduct in the economy--even criminal acts--seem to be becoming an integral part of some "businessmen's" operations. The truth of this is confirmed by the fact that prosecutors offices are increasingly involved in this matter and that the number of criminal acts in the economy is increasing. This, at least, is what emerges from the facts at our disposal.

All this is going on in a situation in which the legal regulations are complete, and controls, both internal and external, have been very much tightened. The number of people "attacking" social property from inside--in the work organization itself--comprises about 60 percent of all those accused of economic crimes. The remaining 40 percent are people who attack social property from outside, through theft and such acts. These criminal acts, it is held, not only do great material but also moral harm. The consequences are multifarious and great, and are used for attacks on self-management, which, it is alleged, is not organized so as to prevent unlawful conduct.

There has also been discussion of economic crimes in the Yugoslav Assembly. However, the entire problem has been viewed from an interesting new angle. This situation, it was stated, can also be explained by an exaggerated propensity for offenses in the economy to be eliminated exclusively through legal repression. It was stressed that in 200 and more laws there are almost 3,000 resolutions sanctioning economic offences and other criminal "actions" in the economy. The example was mentioned of two federal laws (on accountancy and the guaranteeing of payment between users of social means) which have introduced a considerable degree of order into economic operating, but at the same time have gone too far in the issuing of sanctions.

Thus, we have got into a situation where in the prosecutors offices a large number of unimportant offences have been reported and recorded--for example, delays of a few days in the submission of final accounts or the failure to conduct double-entry bookkeeping in some associations. The degree of absurdity things can reach is demonstrated by the example of a stamp club which has at its disposal about 4,000 dinars per annum, when for double-entry bookkkeeping and the arrangement of its books it should pay 5,000 dinars. It seems that an immediate reappraisal of proscribed economic offenses should be made, a considerable number of economic offences recategorized as infractions and certain offenses freed of their qualifications as crimes.

The most frequent causes for failure to respect the regulations in the economy are given as being factors of a subjective nature. The notion is widespread in the economy that in conditions of market instability it is difficult to respect all the regulations, as this could lead an economic organization into material difficulties. For this reason both the leaderships and the organizations of associated labor find it easier to decide to pay the fines and suffer the sanctions than to respect the law. There have been frequent cases in which, as a result of increased prices for reproduction material and raw materials, the prices of the final products have been increased in an arbitrary manner. In such cases the prosecutors' offices undertake the relevant measures, even though this situation, however justified it might be, should be resolved through measures of economic policy.

The delegates consider that cases in which, for example, the demand of some economic organization lies for several months in the relevant organs of the administration without reply, could be considered a kind of economic offense. Similar situations arise when, under pressure from certain sociopolitical factors, tendencies appear for the market to be isolated, or when the sociopolitical community makes a wrong economic investment and the collective foots the bill. In the search for causes of unlawful behavior, the delegates say, a broader social viewpoint is necessary and the responsibility of all participants in economic operation must be realistically perceived.

TU's on Economic Weaknesses

LD110840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Presidium today assessed the situation in the Yugoslav economy in the first 6 months of this year as very complex, stressing in this connection that together with positive results, many weaknesses have arisen which have diminished the goals of economic stabilization. Remarking that in the coming period the elimination of these weaknesses must receive full attention, the CTUY Presidium stated that an assessment of positive trends must be made very cautiously since there are still not enough reliable signs that it will acquire a constant nature.

Thus, while stress was laid on the high growth rate of industrial production, on the considerable growth of employment, on the high growth of income and social production, as well as an increase in all forms of consumption which should be slower than the growth of income, it was emphasized that consumption is still very high and that the increased production in many branches does not indicate better economic conditions since the market is not always prepared to accept everything that is produced. The greatest cause for concern, however, is the unfavorable foreign trade balance, the proportions of which are distinctly at variance with planned levels. In addition to the already familiar uncompetitiveness of the Yugoslav economy in the foreign market, the inadequate interest in exports was another reason for the situation this year, since the situation in the home market was exceptionally good. Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out, moreover, that one of the fundamental problems is the fact that laws and social agreements are not being implemented and that some of them which directly affect economic relations with foreign countries have virtually no influence. The same situation applies in the sphere of prices, where very few people are not committing offenses, all of which demand resolute political action.

Price increases and increases in the cost of living primarily hit people with the lowest incomes, it was stated at the session. Verbal support and slogans remove weaknesses [as received] [words indistinct] rather, as Mika Spiljak stressed, concrete measures in every environment are necessary. Spiljak drew attention to the inadequate use of comparative indicators, that is that the work collectives, not taking into account the results of others, form a misconception of their good work and high productivity, even though they are often far behind others in their branch of the economy. Spiljak stressed that labor productivity is a central issue of stabilization, as are income linkages, and that great potential existed here for better results.

He also pointed to the acquisition of income outside the place of work as a very widespread phenomenon and he blamed the causes on unstimulative remuneration. For this reason many people devise thousands of ways of earning money and these unjustifiably high incomes elicit reasonable indignation on the part of the workers in material production. It has been shown, however, that work results are best where the distribution of income is stimulative and where experts do not underestimate. In connection with the distribution and trends of personal incomes, Spiljak recalled the standpoints of the TU congress where personal income was connected with production, productivity and income of the enterprise alone. It is unjustifiable, therefore, for personal incomes to be limited by the cost of living, for that only suits those who work little and poorly. In this sense the cost of living can only be a corrective for the protection of the working people's standard of living.

In the discussion at the session the need was stressed for working people to be mobilized in the improvement of trends in all the factors of production and it was particularly stressed that workers must inform themselves in detail of the results of economic operations and comparative indicators. Distribution of income must be brought into line with the results of work. It must also be examined to what extent high personal incomes are the result of effort and to what extent they are the result of special, often privileged conditions of economic operation. Where personal incomes are increased by violating agreements and regulations on distribution, measures should be adopted to return the money paid out. The CTUY Presidium adopted the viewpoint that because of the high rate of production, productivity growth and income, and the perceptible increase in the cost of living, a reappraisal should be made of last year's decision to freeze personal incomes in the affected social services.

The Presidium today also discussed the tasks of the trade unions in the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee regarding topical questions of earning and distributing income.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS CONTROLS ON HOUSING FINANCE

LD061856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

["Press Statement on the Session of the Federal Executive Council"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the council, today discussed a number of issues of current economic policy, the federal budget and relations with other countries.

By proceeding from the attitudes of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, today's session decided to recommend to the Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia that it start as soon as possible finding facilities for exempting from the restrictions placed on credits granted by banks those credits given for housing construction. The Association of Banks of Yugoslavia has recommended that the work on the adoption of the self-managing agreement by business banks on criteria of providing credits for housing construction and on the commitment of citizens' personal funds for housing construction be intensified.

The council also determined the operative program on the implementation of the conclusions of the republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the development of the agro-industrial complex until 1980 and established the exponents of individual tasks.

To this end it is necessary among other things to insure, through organized action, that 1.7 million hectares be sown to wheat in the autumn sowing in order to meet domestic needs.

The proposal of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry on the social agreement for the development of artisan industry was also adopted. This proposal will, together with the suggestions and proposals by the working bodies of the council, be the subject of a coordination of attitudes at the interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development, as well as of the participants to the agreement.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES DINAR RATE OF EXCHANGE

AU011550 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Ivo Jakovljevic commentary: "The Overvalued Dinar"]

[Excerpts] Devaluation? Nothing doing! With this question and answer Vera Sodan, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and an experienced businesswoman, a few days ago answered a question on the fate of the dinar rate of exchange posed in connection with the present payments deficit of the country--which is almost at an all-time high--in economic relations with foreign countries. However, as there are reservations about devaluation, does it mean that it could actually happen shortly, or is something else at stake?

To put it better: Who is whispering about the possible devaluation of the dinar?

It is nothing particularly new to hear that the dinar rate of exchange was discussed at many meetings of businessmen, especially in chambers of economy, last year as well as this year, and that by all signs the dinar is overvalued considering the constantly high payments deficit in trade with the world.

Experiences with devaluation of the dinar in the past 10 years or so have shown, however, all the bad sides of such a move whenever long-term solutions of the economic positions of the several (export) groups of industry failed to appear or investments to foster changes in the structure of our economy--which is predominantly tied to imports--did not materialize.

In the present medium-term period between 1976 and 1980, Yugoslavia therefore (intentionally) decided on a policy of a realistic rate of exchange for the dinar, which does not mean that the rate of exchange of our currency is now realistic, that it perhaps was realistic last year or that it will be next year. It means, of course, that the dinar exchange rate policy is functionally connected with the overall policy of Yugoslavia's long-term development and that its reality strengthens the stability of the dinar in the world and at the same time also aids a more harmonious policy of economic relations with foreign countries.

Well, it has been shown in our case, too, that the economic structure of the country does not change in 5, or even in 10 years, and that we shall have to invest much in the production of food, raw materials and energy for a few more years, so that Yugoslavia may to some extent reduce its dependence on imports at this most expensive and, in the long range, most sensitive point of economic development and thus also of the dinar rate of exchange.

In that connection it is perhaps most important that things are straightened out in preparation for the adoption of the next medium-term development plan to 1985, or in this case in the projections of the unified balance of payments of Yugoslavia. According to the new system of regulations, the balance should be prepared on the basis of the republics' and provinces' harmonized positions. Those positions should be prepared on the basis of the import-export plans of the basic organizations of associated labor. However, at its beginning, the system has not been implemented because the majority of the basic organizations of associated labor ignored their obligation.

But really, nothing is happening regarding devaluation. After all, would such a measure mean anything, particularly considering that the rate of inflation this year is 20 percent or more and considering that, according to predictions, it will not be below 10 percent annually even by 1985?

TANJUG NOTES RIGHTS, LIMITS OF RELIGION IN SOCIETY

LD031730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Belgrade--The construction of socialism spans the religious and atheistic view of the world, though in the past this has often confused both believers and communists. The development of our society has demonstrated that believers and nonbelievers can work together as builders of socialism. Proceeding from this basis during the whole of our postwar development, we have never divided people into believers and nonbelievers. Believers have not been equated with the enemies of socialism. Experience has shown that one can believe in God and at the same time be a good self-manager, and an even better citizen and delegate.

In Yugoslavia no one has ever prevented the founding of religious communities. Our legislators have provided for this as part of the complete freedom of our citizens. The result is that today we have more religious communities than we did before the war.

This is not a consequence of greater religious feeling in contemporary society in comparison with that before the war, but rather, the result of what Comrade Tito said as early as 1946 in a conversation with representatives of U.S. churches: In a free society--if there exists true freedom--there must be several religions. Before the war, a person who chose to believe could become a follower of one of the religious communities that were recognized by law. The choice was not great as only four religions were offered.

In Yugoslavia today, there are about 35 to 40 religious communities in operation, including 20,000 priests and other religious officials. The church has more than 30 secondary schools, 3 institutions of higher education and 13 educational institutions with university status. It is also a well-known fact that about 200 religious papers and journals are published in Yugoslavia with a total printing of about 1 million copies.

The fact that the church is separate from the state does not mean the believer is separate from the state. Belief or nonbelief does not break these threads or diminish anyone's civil rights or human liberties. A person who wants to build this society and advance relations within it has sufficient room to make his contribution to a better common future. This is the way it has been from Father Vlado Zecivic and Father Smiljanic--who died recently and was buried with the highest state and religious honors--to Father Krsto Bijeljac, who at the beginning of this year was elected member of the Council of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. When he was elected as a delegate of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP, the priest Andjelko Stojanov said: "Believers and Marxists can hold philosophical debates about whether God created man or man God, and at the same be missionaries of socialism together."

Relations between society and the church are not, of course, always free from problems. There have been and still are cases where the church "oversteps its authority" and engages in activities that are not within its competence: the formation of children's nurseries, the turning of "temples of God" into discos and the like. There can be no activity by the church that encroaches upon the domain of education and the raising of our young people in this society. Our community has always fought and is still fighting against clericalism, which divides citizens according to the religion they belong to, gives preference to its own religion, anathemizes atheists and thus fans religious intolerance and national division. However, it is equally necessary to maintain constant vigilance against sectarianism in relation to believers and religious communities, for sectarianism does not differentiate religion from clericalism.

The place and path for overcoming these phenomena and establishing relations between the church and state as laid down by the Constitution is the Socialist Alliance. Its democratic platform calls for the gathering together of all citizens, regardless of their religion, around common goals: the development of socialist self-management relations and an independent and nonalined foreign policy. For this reason, priests and communists sit with equal rights side by side and participate freely in the forums of SAWPY today and engage in a mutual search for solutions without having representatives to speak on their behalf.